The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. **TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance.**

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The North Carolinian.
Office-'North Carolinian' Bld'g, Main St.,
One door east of the Albemarle House.

TERMS—$2.00 a year, in advance; if not paid in advance, $2.50 will be charged.

Rates of Advertising:

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2 weeks	1.75	2.50	3.00	5.00	7.00	12.00	20.00
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Business Notices in local column, twenty cents per line for first insertion, and ten cents for each subsequent insertion.

Obituary Notices, embracing more than the ordinary announcement of death and obituary poetry, ten cents per line.

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The North Carolinian
POWER
JOB PRINTING
Establishment

Is supplied with all the requisites for doing a first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes

WEDDING CARDS, POSTERS,
VISITING CARDS, HANDBILLS,
BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES,
BALL CARDS, BILLHEADS,
FANCY SHOW CARDS, DODGERS,
BILLS OF FARE, STATEMENTS,
WINE CARDS, PAMPHLETS,
LAW CARDS AND POINTS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, &c.;

In the latest and neatest styles, and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Elizabeth City Directory.

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W. F. & C. C. POOL, Attorneys at Law. Office, Main Street.

DR. R. H. McINTOSH, Physician. Office, Road Street.

W. L. REED, Attorney at Law, Manteo, Roanoke Island, Dare County, N. C.

JAMES L. BALL, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office, east side Road Street, three doors from Main.

J. Q. ETHERIDGE & BRO., Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. Southeast corner Road and Main Streets.

DR. JAMES N. BUTT, Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. Southwest corner Fearing and Road Streets.

T. T. RUTTER, Book and Job Printer, CAROLINIAN Office, Main Street.

P. W. MELICK, Books, Stationery, Periodicals and Furniture. Water Street.

PALEMON JOHN, Notary Public. Office in CAROLINIAN Building.

DR. R. C. JENKINS, Physician. Office on Road Street.

THE ALBEMARLE BANKING HOUSE, one door east of the NORTH CAROLINIAN Building.

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W. W. BROWN, Groceries, Liquors, etc., also, Bowling Alley. Main Street, near the Market.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

ELIZABETH CITY.

Charter Election on the first Monday of May. Meeting of the Board of Commissioners, afternoon of the first Monday of each month.

Mayor—J. S. Wilcox.
Commissioners—Dr. P. John, Jabez Pritchett, T. R. Cobb, Whitmel Lane and Henry Davis.
Treasurer—Hugh Cale.
Attorney—C. W. Grandy.
Clerk—Wm. Krause.
Constable—J. H. Miskill.
Postmaster—W. A. Price.

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Methodist, Baptist, Episcopal, and Zion (colored). Services in each every Sabbath.

LODGES.

ACHOREE LODGE No. 14, I. O. of O. F.—Meets every Thursday evening.

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GRAND UNITED ORDER OF O. F.—Meets alternate Thursday nights.

MASONIC.

EUREKA LODGE meets on every Monday night.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

Sheriff—John T. Price.
Clerk Superior Court—Miles Commander.
Treasurer—Thomas N ides
Register of Deeds—Thomas P. Wilcox.
Surveyor—Rader Perry.
Commissioners—Dr. P. John, George W. Brothers, A. F. Stafford, Emanuel Davis and E. B. Johnson.
Attorney—W. F. Pool.
Representative—W. J. Munden.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Tenth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Elizabeth City.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Perquimans, Camden, Currituck, Dare, Tyrrell, Hyde, Beaufort, Washington, Bertie, Hertford, Chowan, Martin, Gates, Pitt and Pamlico

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Is composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Currituck, Camden, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Tyrrell, Hyde, Dare.
Judge—Hon. Mills L. Eure, of Gatesville.
Solicitor—J. P. Wheddon, of Elizabeth City.

Professional & Business Cards,

C. C. POOL. W. F. POOL

C. C. & W. F. POOL,
Attorneys at Law,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

Practice in all the Courts of the First Judicial District. Collections made in any part of the State. Prompt attention given to cases in the Supreme Court.

C. W. GRANDY, Jr.,
Attorney at Law
AND
GENERAL COLLECTOR,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

Office—North of Main Street.

THE
Albemarle Bank
AT
Elizabeth City, N. C.

THORNTON CONROW, President.
R. F. OVERMAN, Cashier.

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Albemarle House,
PENDLETON & GRANDY,
Proprietors,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

This HOTEL is centrally and pleasantly located, is large, commodious and elegantly fitted up for the comfort and convenience of guests.

Special attention is paid to the traveling public. Care is taken to supply the table with the best the market affords.

Terms—$2.00 a Day.

DR. R. C. JENKINS,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

Offers his professional services to the citizens of Elizabeth City, and to the inhabitants of that portion of Pasquotank County around and near Elizabeth City. An experience of twenty-five years justifies him in believing that he is familiar with the diseases peculiar to this locality. Obstetrics and diseases of females a specialty.

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House, Sign
AND
ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

The undersigned has resumed the business of House, Sign and Ornamental PAINTER, and respectfully tenders his services to the public in that line of business.

His reputation as a Painter is well known in this and the surrounding counties; and the promptness with which he has heretofore acted, and the faithfulness with which all work intrusted to him has always been done, he hopes will again insure him a liberal patronage.

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Fresh Bread, Cakes and Pies always on hand. Also a good variety of Candies, Fruits, Nuts, Figs, Raisins, Pickles, Crackers, Cheese, Butter—in short, everything in the Bakery or Confectionery line always on hand. Families supplied with Bread, Cakes and Pies on reasonable terms. Come and see.

WILLIAM STEGER,
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Of the best mechanics in each of the departments, and giving my own particular attention to all work done at my shop, I feel safe in saying that my work will compare favorably with that of any of the large cities. All I ask is an examination of my work to convince those in want of any kind of a

VEHICLE

that this is the place to buy them.

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Done at short notice and at reasonable rates. Give me a call.

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MANUFACTURER OF

FARM and SPRING WAGONS,
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Those in want of anything in my line please give me a call.

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JOHN Q. ETHERIDGE & BRO.,
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DEALERS IN
PURE DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,
VARNISHES,
Perfumery & Fancy Articles.

All Staples connected with a first class Drug Business will always be found on hand.

☞ Prescriptions accurately compounded.

Livery Stables
AT
Elizabeth City, N. C.

The subscriber takes this method of informing his old friend and the public generally that he is still at the "old stand" and continues to keep horses, buggies, carriages, etc., for hire. Persons accommodated at all times and on reasonable terms. Remember the place—on

ROAD STREET,
Near the Canal Bridge.
C. B. BROTHERS.

JONES'
Livery Stables
AT
Elizabeth City, N. C.

I would announce to my friends and the public that I am still at the old place on

MAIN STREET,

A few doors west of Road, and keep horses, buggies, carriages, etc., for hire. Persons promptly accommodated at all times and on reasonable terms.

ARTHUR L. JONES.

TO SPORTSMEN!

The subscriber would announce to his friends and the public that he continues at the old stand on

ROAD STREET,

And keeps on hand a good assortment of

GUNS,
Rifles, Pistols, Sporting Apparatus,
And also a fine selection of
CUTLERY.

He may at all times be found either in his Store prepared to accommodate customers with New Goods, or in his shop adjoining, willing and happy to repair any article in his line of business.

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Having had over a dozen year's experience I flatter myself to be able to give full satisfaction. My instruments and material are all of the very best. My sky-light is of the latest improved, enabling me to take pictures in cloudy weather as well as clear. All work guaranteed or the pictures taken over or the money refunded.

WM. C. DAWSON.

Dr. RUFUS K. SPEED,
Has his office in J. Q. Etheridge & Bros. Drug Store, corner of Main and Road Streets, Elizabeth City. Messages left for him there will receive prompt attention.
January 1st, 1875.

THE ALBEMARLE SALOON.

This elegant establishment in the Albemarle House, is now under the control of

JOHN DETRICK,
Of Norfolk, who proposes to keep a first-class
Lager Beer Saloon,

Keeps New Ark Sparkling Cider, and D. Parker's Gates Co. Apple Brandy, and dispenses the choicest of beverages in this line. The celebrated BEER of Thomas Beck & Son will be kept, and pure Gibson and other Whiskys, besides any good Liquors, Cigars, or Chewing or Smoking Tobacco that may be desired.
He invites a call from every one.

The Dying Trooper.

Steady, boys, steady! keep your arms ready!
God only knows who we may meet here;
Don't let me be taken! I'd rather awaken
To-morrow in—no matter where,
Than to lie in that foul prison hole over there.
Step slowly! speak lowly!
These rocks may have life!
Lay me down in this hollow;
We are out of the strife.

By heavens! the foeman may track me in blood,
For this hole in my breast is outpouring a flood;
No! no surgeon for me—he can give me no aid;
The surgeon I want is a pickaxe and spade;
What! Morris, a tear? Why, shame of thee, man;
I thought you a hero; but since you've began
To whimper and cry, like a girl in her teens,
By George! I don't know what in thunder it means.

Well, well, I am rough—'tis a very rough school,
This life of a trooper; but yet I'm no fool!
I know a brave man, and a friend from a foe;
And boys that you love me, I very well know.
But wasn't it grand!

When they came down the hill, over sloughing and sand?
But we stood, did we not, like immovable rock?
Unheeding their balls, and repelling their shock?
Did you mind that loud cry, when, as turning to fly,
Our men sprang upon them, determined to die?
Oh! wasn't it grand?

God help the poor wretches who fell in that fight;
No time was there given for prayer or for flight.
They fell by the score, in the crash hand to hand,
And they mingled their blood with the slough ing and sand.
Huzza!!

Good heavens! this bullet-hole gaps like the grave,
A curse on the aim of a traitorous knave!
Is there never a one of ye knows how to pray?
Pray! pray! "Our Father, our Father!"
Why don't you proceed?
Can't you see I am dying? great God how I bleed.
Ebbing away, ebbing away—
The light of the day is turning to gray!
Pray! pray!

Our Father in heaven—boys tell me the rest,
While I staunch the hot blood from this hole in my breast.
There is something about a forgiveness of sin—
Put that in—put that in—and then
I'll follow your words, and say an "Amen."

Here, Morris, old fellow, get hold of my hand
And Wilson, my comrade, oh, wasn't it grand!
When they came down the hill like a thunder-charged cloud,
And were scattered like mist by that brave little crowd?
Where's Wilson? my comrade—here stoop down your head—
Can't you say a short prayer for the dying and dead?

"Christ, God! who died for sinners all,
Here Thou this suppliant wanderer's cry;
Let not even this poor sparrow fall,
Unheeded by Thy gracious eye.
Throw wide Thy gates to let him in,
And take him, pleading, to Thy arms,
Forgive, O Lord! his life-long sin,
And quiet all his fierce alarms."

God bless you, my comrade, for singing that hymn;
It is light to my path, when my sight has grown dim;
I am dying—bend down till I touch you once more,
Don't forget me old fellow—God prosper this war;
Confusion to enemies—keep hold of my hand—
And float our dear flag o'er a prosperous land.

A WOMAN AFTER ALL.

"Take off that hideous bonnet, Dorothy. I want to see you sweet little face without it."

"Thou shouldst not speak so, Charles. It is very wrong."

"Why, little Dorothy? Tell me why?"

"Thou knowest favor is deceitful and beauty is vain. We ought to bear our testimony against the vanity of personal looks."

"Ought we? Then tell me why it pleased Providence to make you so beautiful, my small cousin?"

"Hush, Charles. I will not permit thee to speak to me in this manner." And Dorothy Hicks, the little Quakeress, put on her gravest air, and struggled valiantly to turn the corners of her mouth down when they wanted to turn up.

"Don't look so serious, little girl. You positively alarm me." And Charles Maynard burst into a merry laugh that echoed through the poplar trees in the old garden. "Now, tell me, Dorothy—I insist upon knowing, and, as a member of your family, I consider that I have the right to be informed—are you going to marry Broadbrim?"

"Friend Ephraim is an estimable man, Charles. Thou must not speak of him thus."

"Look, Dorothy. There he is. I will quote no proverbs, but the rim of his hat turned the corner just as I spoke. Now don't look as if you intended to go back to the house, for you are not going. I'll tell you a secret. When I was down by the river this morning I found a boat with a tempting pair of oars lying in it, and I made up my mind that Dorothy Hicks and her wicked, worldly cousin from the iniquitous city of New York were going for a row in that very boat this evening."

"It is Neighbor Hancock's boat."

"He will let us have it?"

"Y-e-s. But, Charles, I fear that it is my duty"—

"No, it isn't. You know you don't want to spend this lovely evening in the house entertaining Broadbrim, and you do want to go and watch the sunset on the river with me."

Dorothy looks doubtfully toward the house and wishfully toward the river.

"'Femme qui hesite est perdue,' Dorothy, which means if we don't hurry, Graycoat will come out and catch us." Charles takes Dorothy's hand in his, and in a moment they are on their way to the shore.

"But, Charles, see that cloud in the south. If there were to be a storm!"

"But there will not. Come, jump in."

The oars are lifted into the rowlocks, Dorothy takes the management of the rudder into her little hands, and soon they are gliding over the smooth surface of the water, leaving a track of silvery bubbles behind them. It is a lovely evening. The misty shadows of twilight are gathering in the east and in the west; the clouds, blood-red and purple, are casting a rosy light all over the broad river; a fresh breeze is blowing round their faces; and waves splash against the sides of their little boat like low monotonous music. Charles is talking about his city home, telling Dorothy about the aunt and cousins she has not seen for a long time, and amusing her with stories of his college days, and his efforts to make his way in his profession, which at first were so unsuccessful. Neither of them notices that the breeze grows every moment stronger and fresher, and that the dark cloud in the south has spread over the horizon, and is covering it with darkness.

Presently a low muttering growl of thunder startles them from the dream into which they have fallen.

"Turn back, Charles, turn back!" screams Dorothy. "The storm is on us!"

But there is no turning back. They have been rowing with the tide. The river is very wide, and the increasing force of the waves and the wind together is so strong that when they attempt to turn about the water rushes into the tiny boat. Both faces grow pale in the murky light as they see their danger.

"It is impossible; you cannot do it."

"Tell me, Dorothy, what is that dark object just ahead?"

"It is a ledge of rocks, but when the tide comes in from the sea it will be covered;" and with a low moan Dorothy sinks down from her seat and covers her face with her hands.

"We will try and land there. The tide will not turn for an hour."

The effort is successful. The ledge is reached, and Charles carries Dorothy to the highest rock, and lays her gently down.

"My love, my little love," he cries, kissing her helpless hands, "have I killed you?"

"Stop!" she cries. "Listen! There is a boat. It is coming to us." Dorothy is upon her knees, and a wild cry of thanksgiving comes from her lips.

Ephraim Ford has followed them. The heavy boat with its single occupant is strong enough to resist the waves, and as he nears they go down to meet him.

"Back!" he cries; "I will not take but one of you. It is not safe."

The grim Quaker, with his stern, emotionless face, wrenches away the slender hands that cling to Charles, and clasping Dorothy tightly in his arms, lays her at his own feet in the bottom of his boat. No word is spoken until they reach the opposite shore. Then he takes her up again and carries her to the nearest fisher hut upon the beach.

As they stand within the shelter of the little cabin, Dorothy looks at him with wild eyes, and a cry of torture issues from her white lips.

"Go back! go back! You will go back for him?"

"Go back for your elegant city lover, whose ignorant carelessness had cost you your life but for me?"

Dorothy falls on her knees and grasps his cold hand in an agony of entreaty.

"Go back! go back!"

"Promise me first that you will not marry him. Swear it as the world's people do." Then he takes her hand and holds it up to heaven, and waits for the oath.

Dorothy's lips move, but no sound comes. She has fainted.

The fisher-wife takes the unconscious child and lays her on her own bed, and Ephraim Ford goes upon his errend of mercy with murder in his heart.

The storm has lulled for a moment. It comes on so gradually, stopping every now and then as if to make the earth believe that it were doubtful of its powers. The tempest knows its strength and can never be still.

Ephraim looks at the sky. It is still red in the west, the waves are rising steadily, but his strongly built boat, directed by his powerful strength, can yet make its way through them. There is yet plenty of time; the tide will not turn for half an hour.

Ephraim fights his battle with temptation, and wins the victory, for twenty minutes later the sturdy boat plows its way back to the shore, and two silent men struggle against the wind up the beach to the fisherman's hut.

Dorothy is waiting for them. Her outstretched arms would wind themselves about both, but the stern, fixed look in Ephraim's eyes restrains her, and Charles turns from her and fixes his glance upon the ground.

It is a terrible moment for Dorothy. She knows that they both love her, and she shivers at the suffering she sees in both faces. Then she remembers the oath she did not speak, and a wild sort of terror takes possession of her soul. She speaks at last, and tries to thank Ephraim for the service he has done them.

"Spare me thy gratitude, Dorothy," he commands, in the slow, solemn tone peculiar to his people. "I know I have done thee a service. I would not hear of it again. I tried to make thee swear an oath, Dorothy; I am glad it was not spoken. Tell me now, though, dost thou love this young man? Wilt thou forswear thy religion, forsake the faith of thy forefathers, and become one of the world's people?"

Dorothy's eyes looked toward Charles with mute appeal.

"He has saved both our lives, dear," answers the younger man, in reply to her glance, "and he is worthy of your love." Then his eyes seek the ground again. He has received his life from this man's hands, and now he will speak no word to rob him of his dearest treasure.

"Speak, Dorothy," Ephraim repeats. "It is for you to choose."

Dorothy's voice is choked with tears, and her breast shaken with sobs, as she answers:

"It is very, very wicked of me, Ephraim, but I love him so!"

Then she stretches out her helpless hands, and the sweet lips whisper: "Charles."

Only a single word, but it decides her life. In a moment she is in her lover's arms, and for the second time that night unconscious.

The nobler man of the two goes unheeded out into the storm to conquer his heartache alone.

Something About Soap.

Many housewives imagine that the quantity of lather produced is a sure indication of the good quality of soap. This is not correct. The lather is produced by the borax or sal soda that has been mixed with the soap. If a great deal of borax or sal soda has been used then the lather will quickly come in large quantities; if not, the case will be different. Soap that gives no lather is just as good as any other if it has its proper consistency of caustic soda, which, in reality, is the great washing power. Laundry soap or ordinary toilet soap is made of saponified oil. Curd soap is remelted and crushed and is the purest commercial article. Fancy soaps are made of pure curd, scented and tinted. Honey soap contains no honey and is flavored with the oil of citronella. Old Windsor is turned brown by age or by mixing caramel with soap. The transparent soap is made by mixing spirit and evaporating.

Railroad Accidents.

The *Railroad Gazette* gives a list of the railroad accidents in the United States during the year ending with May, which is as follows:

	No. of Accidents.	Killed.	Injured.
June	83	22	55
July	64	20	104
August	73	16	77
September	89	27	106
October	81	16	60
November	82	13	69
December	74	12	49
January	131	10	96
February	211	11	186
March	122	17	73
April	60	9	67
May	54	6	48
Totals	1,124	179	984

TIMELY TOPICS.

Postal cards are becoming popular. The department reports the sale of about 13,000,000 more this year than last.

Of the 255,000 headstones that mark the resting places of Union soldiers in national cemeteries, 195,000 are for graves of the unknown.

Japan has coins of so small a value that it takes a thousand of them to make a dollar. Nowadays people in this favored land are in very much the same condition.

Messrs. Moody and Sankey's four months' work in London figures up the astonishing total of two hundred and eighty-five meetings, with an aggregate attendance of 2,170,000 persons.

The Mormons have established a colony and branch of their Church at Clarksburg, West Virginia. They also have a weekly newspaper. The number of Mormons in West Virginia is said to be considerable and increasing.

So far this year there have been two and a quarter million tons less of coal mined and marketed in the United States than in 1874. It is not a pleasant thing to contemplate on the part of those who have no spare money, yet must have coal.

Chicken pie is a very poor diet when the chickens composing it have been feeding on potato bugs. This fact was thoroughly established by a Grand Rapids (Mich.) family, ten in number, who narrowly escaped death from eating such chicken pie.

The Cornell boat crew took the hint for their paper shell from the West, where houses are made of paper that stand the prairie storms admirably. Both crews used the paper boats, and both won. It is fair to presume that paper boats will be all the rage now.

The triumph of the youngest of the universities in the college races at Saratoga was a matter of genuine surprise to the majority of outsiders. Harvard had the prestige of age and experience, and Yale was warmed up to the work by her defeat of last year. But the strength and skill of the crews from Cayuga lake prevailed, and the new men are the center of the ovation that follows.

More than a thousand enterprising persons came to grief under the common delusion that they could edit newspapers in the United States last year, but, at the same time, it must be understood that a thousand other people wanted to learn and embark'd in the same enterprise, and it is fair to presume that a thousand others will follow the same course as each year rolls by.

The legal profession in New York once (this was a great many years ago) consisted of one lawyer, but his request to the Amsterdam authorities for leave to practice as such was refused [illegible] to the extent of allowing him to give advice. With a strict Dutch sense of justice, he was forbidden to plead, on the ground that as there was no other lawyer in the colony there would be no one to oppose him.

Harvest hands are sorely needed throughout the country just now, and there is a chance for men who are out of work, and who mean what they say when they announce that they want work. On every corner and about every grocery in every city, town and village are daily to be found loungers and by the score, whose delicate hands would not be in the least injured by a little work in the harvest field. But they will not go—not they—they will starve first.

Important Answers.

Why does exercise promote health? Because it assists all the functions upon which life depends. It quickens circulation, and thereby nourishes every part of the body, causing the bones to become firm and the muscles to become full and healthy. It promotes breathing, by which oxygen is taken into the system, and carbon thrown off, and thereby it produces a higher degree of organic life and strength than would otherwise exist. It promotes perspiration, by which, through the millions of pores in the skin, much of the fluid of the body is changed and purified. What is sleep? Sleep is understood to be that state of the body in which the relation of the brain to some parts of the body is temporarily suspended. There are some parts of the body that never sleep; such are the heart, the lungs, the order of circulation, and those parts of the nervous system that direct their operations. Why do we dream? Dreams appear to arise from the excitement of the brain during those hours when its connection with the other parts of the living organism is suspended. For instance, a man dreams that he is pursued by a ferocious animal, and the mind passes through all the excitement of flying from danger; but the connection between the moving power and the machinery of motion being suspended, no motion takes place. Why do we cough? Because the respiratory organs are excited by the presence of something foreign or unnatural to them. A cough is an effort on the part of the air-tubes to free themselves from some source of irritation. And so important are the organs of breathing to the welfare of the bodies, that the muscles of the chest, back and abdomen unite in the endeavor to get rid of the exciting substance. Why do we sigh? The action of sighing arises from similar causes to those of yawning, but in sighing the nervous depression is caused by grief, while in yawning it is the result of fatigue. In sighing, the effect is generally caused by an expiration—in yawning by an inspiration. The mind, wearied and weakened by sorrow, omits for a few seconds to continue the respiratory process, and then suddenly there comes an involuntary expiration of the breath, causing a faint sound as it passes the organs of the voice.

The Unfortunate Potato.

The potato is an unfortunate tuber. In 1845 it was the subject of the most destructive disease that ever attacked the vegetable food of man. To this day the cause of the potato rot is almost as much a mystery as when it caused the Irish famine. The health of the plant has not yet been fully restored everywhere, the rot still prevailing in parts of Great Britain. But in this country the potato was in general pretty sound, especially at the West. There its new enemy has overtaken it, and within a few years past we have heard terrible stories of the Colorado potato bug. This insect has been steadily traveling on its devastating path, crossing the Mississippi and the Alleghanies, till now we have it in Westchester and Kings counties. Nothing but paris green seems to interfere with its existence successfully. As all things have their uses, perhaps the mission of this insect pest is to promote cleanliness in the kitchen. Prudent housekeekers will nowadays insist upon the washing of potatoes before they are cooked.

How One Man Defied a Mob.

Some newspaper has lately unearthed a story of mob law in Henry county, Kentucky, in 1859, a story which will bear condensation and which should go down to posterity, describing an example to be imitated and a scene to be immortalized. In 1859 there resided in the county named several brothers bearing the name of Henry, one of whom was charged with murder. He was acquitted upon trial, but the mob was dissatisfied with the verdict and demanded that not only the man charged with the crime but all his brothers should leave the country. One of the brothers thus unjustly banned was slow to leave, and in consequence was assailed, being shot at and narrowly escaping with his life. His wife and children were afterward taken to him by a young man named Hunly. Then the mob demanded that Hunly should leave the region. Hunly went to his house and told his aged parents of the situation. They decided not to obey the mob and barricaded the house. On the next day the mob came, twenty men and numbers of respectable citizens who dare not resist. The mob rode up to the house and demanded the body of young Hunly. The old mother appeared at a window and replied that her son had committed no offense; he had simply aided an innocent woman and her children; he would not be driven out of the county like a criminal; she and her husband were prepared to die with him. Then she bowed and retired. The mob crowded forward, but there was a man among the spectators to be heard. As the old mother ceased talking, he came forward with tears on his face, and said: "Of all fortunes in life there is nothing like its fortunate ending. A man should be esteemed fortunate who finds an answer to the old Methodist prayer, 'Lord give us a good time to get out of the world.' I may live a hundred years without finding another opportunity to so happily end my life. I am blessed! My prayer is answered! I will die with these people!" Then drawing his pistol, the man (his name was Pollard) placed his back to the door and his face to the mob. The effect was grand. Hesitating citizens, lacking but the nerve to oppose ruffianism, rushed to Pollard's support. The mob fled for their lives before the desperate resolve of the men before them, and Hunly and his family were saved. Pollard's name is still a synonym for brave manhood in Henry county, and his glorious example has done not a little good. Could a grander speech be conceived than this brief one of six clean sentences? And is not the story one to become immortal?

Up in the Mountains.

The highest point in the world where arrangements are made for scientific observations is the summit of Pike's peak. There, 14,366 feet above the level of the sea, is a rudely constructed stone house, where live three men, the observing sergeant and his two assistants. During seven months of the year these men are shut off from all intercourse with other human beings. Early in November they house themselves, and live on the provisions they have stored up and the meats they have buried in a proper condition for the telegraph to work, some scraps of news are obtained, but they cannot reach the world below nor the world get to them. The observations made from this lofty point are sent to almost every enlightened European nation. The station was established here in August, 1873, the special object being to learn something about the upper currents of the atmosphere. The principal instruments used are the barometer, thermometer, hygrometer, anemometer, and the rain-gauge. One of the most remarkable phenomena seen on Pike's peak is the electric storm. A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* recently visited the summit signal station, and to him Mr. Brown, the observing sergeant, thus describes these storms:

They generally begin with hail, and last from half an hour to four hours. The whole atmosphere is full of electricity. Sheets of fire are everywhere. Sparks crackle about your clothes and in your hair, and fill the buffalo robes and the bedding. The electricity comes through the roof, through the windows, and up from the floor. It seems as though you are in a battery. If you go out doors, a cloud of electricity rests on the whole peak. It comes from the rocks; the clouds are full of it. The lightning plays below in fearful intensity * * * One's hair literally stands on end.

Mr. Brown also stated that he had seen the frosts a foot deep all over the summit, on windows, doors, rocks, and particularly on metals. Sometimes it gathers on the telegraph wires to the depth of eight inches, and frequently breaks the wire and stops communication. Such are some of the features of life on Pike's peak.

Beware of Them.

Opium in one of its forms enters largely into the composition of many of the pain-killers and patent medicines so freely advertised for domestic use in the present day, and for this reason the greatest care is needed in having recourse to any of them. Taken, perhaps, in the first instance, to alleviate the torments of neuralgia or toothache, what proves to be a remedy soon becomes a source of gratification, which the wretchedness that follows on abstinence renders increasingly difficult to lay aside. The same must be said of narcotics, such as bromide of potassium and hydrate of chloral, frequently resorted to as a remedy for sleeplessness; the system quickly becomes habituated to their use, and they can then be relinquished only at the cost of much suffering. Indeed, the last mentioned of these two drugs obtains over the mind a power which may be compared to that of opium, and is, moreover, liable to occasion the disease known as chloralism, by which the system ultimately becomes a complete wreck.

Why He Rode.

Leo Lespes, the brilliant French writer who died recently, never went on foot, but this custom was introduced, says *Charivari*, by Count d'Alton-Shee, and had the following origin. One day he was walking in Paris with a young lady, who suddenly said:

"Oh! what a charming bracelet! Look there, my friend."

So he bought it. A little further on she saw a fan.

"Ah! the delicious fan!" quoth she.

He bought it. A little further and she saw an ebony casket.

"Ah! what a casket!" said she, "I've wanted just such a one ever so long!"

How could he help buying it?

The next day the count said to himself: "Let us always take a cabriolet; it will not cost more than walking."

A Hint on Healthy Dress.

Multitudes of persons of both sexes lose health, and oftentimes life, by busy themselves until warm and weary, and then throwing themselves on a bed or sofa, without covering, or in a room without a fire, or by removing their outer garments after a long walk. If you have to walk and ride both, do the riding first, and, on returning, go to a warm room, and keep on all your wraps until cool, even if you suffer some discomfort.

Races of Men in the Pacific.

A correspondent of the London *Times*, who accompanied the government expedition to explore the islands in the vicinity of Australia, thus describes a race of people of whom but little is known:

We anchored near Admiralty island, and very shortly a number of very fine canoes thirty feet to forty feet long, and with crews of from ten to sixteen, came off to the ship. The canoes were much on the same plan as those we had seen in New Guinea, but more than double the size. The body of the canoe is cut out of a single tree, very symmetrically formed, and really, in a certain sense, a work of art, and one of great patience and labor. The natives are Papuan Melanesians, but, as the Admiralty islands form New Hanover, New Ireland, and New Britain, it is probable that they partake more of the character of the inhabitants of these islands than of those of New Guinea proper. They are a trifle over five feet in height, and their color is quite dusky, but that may possibly be due to their making general use of black pigment, for we found on better acquaintance that some of their color was apt to come off on the clothes or hands. Their hair is black and frizzled, and they wear it short and rarely bleach or dye it. They are quite naked, with the exception of a very narrow loin-cloth, and often, in lieu of this, they wear a single shell, plain or elaborately ornamented, of the white egg cowry. The hair is sometimes tied in a knot at the top of the head by a band of tappa, and a favorite ornament for the front of the top-knot is a disk, three inches or so across, cut out of the white inner substance of the shell of the pearl oyster, which is polished and then overlaid with another disk of very thin tortoise-shell, often cut out into a very elegant pattern. A similar disk of larger size is worn suspended from the neck as a breast-plate. The nose ornaments are long pieces of bone, hung from a short cross-piece, which passes through the septum of the nose; and the earrings and the bracelets, which they wear on the upper arm, are rings of shell, cut from a large *turbo*. It is singular that the arms and implements of the Admiralty islanders differ completely from those of the Hapuans whom we previously visited at one of the neighboring islands. In Admiralty island bows are unknown. The canoes all carried large sheaves of spears, with heavy heads of obsidian and light shafts, six to seven feet long; they throw these with great force and accuracy, taking hold of the shaft just below the head, where the weight of the spear was balanced. They also use long, sharp knives or daggers of obsidian, which they stick into an ornamental bracelet of plaited grasses which they wear on the left upper arm. Almost every man had over his shoulder a neatly mounted little adze, made of a small piece of hoop-iron, or frequently of better and thicker iron than ordinary hoop, with a bent hard wood handle; a few still carried what must have preceded the iron adze—an implement of the same form, but with the cutting part made of a piece of a thick spiral shell ground down in a particular way.

A Scene in the New York Police Court.

"Johnson, the officer says that you were drunk, and that you haven't drawn a sober breath for a week. How is that, Johnson?" the justice asked of the next prisoner.

"Yer honor," said Johnson, as he dropped one arm over the rail and leaned back heavily on the policeman, who supported him by the shoulder, "it's true. I've been drunk for a week, as you say, an' I haven't got a word to say to defend myself. I've been in this here court, I guess, a hundred times before an' every time I've asked your honor to let me off light. But this time I don't have no fear. You can send me up for ten days or you can send me up for ten years, it's all one now." As he spoke he brushed away a tear with his hat; and when he paused he coughed a dry, racking cough, and drew his tattered coat closer about his throat. "When I went up before," he continued, "I always counted the days an' the hours till I'd come off. This time I'll count the blocks to the Potter's Field. I'm almost gone, judge."

He paused again, and looked down to his almost shoeless feet.

"When I was a little country boy," he went on, "my mother used to say to me: 'Charlie, if you want to be a man, never touch liquor;' an' I'd answer: 'No, mother, I never will.' If I'd kept that promise, you an' me wouldn't have been so well acquainted, judge. If I could only be a boy again for half a day. If I could go into the old schoolhouse just once more, an' see the boys an' girls as I used to see them in the old days, I could lay right down an' die happy. But it's too late. Send me up, judge; make it for ten days, or make it for life. It don't make no difference. One way would be as short as the other. All I ask now is to die alone. I've been in crowded tenements for years. If I can be alone a little while before I go, I'll drop off contented."

The shoulder of the muddy coat slipped from the policeman's hand, and the used-up man fell in a heap to the floor. He was carried to the little room behind the rail. His temples were bathed, and his wrists were chafed. But it was no use. Though his heart still beat, he was fast going to join his schoolmates who have crossed the flood. The shutters were bowed, the door was closed. He might die contented, for he was left alone.

Depth of the Great Lakes.

There is a mystery about the American lakes. Lake Erie is only sixty or seventy feet deep; but Lake Ontario, which is 500 feet deep, is 230 feet below the tide-level of the ocean, or as low as most parts of the Gulf of St. Lawrence; and the bottom of Lakes Huron, Michigan and Superior, although the surface is much higher, are all from their vast depths on a level with the bottom of Ontario. Now as the discharge through the Detroit river, after following all the probable portion carried off by evaporation, does not appear by any means equal to the quantity of water which the three upper lakes receive. It has been conjected that a subterranean river may run from Lake Superior, by the Huron, to Lake Ontario. This conjecture is not impossible, and accounts for the singular fact that salmon and herring are caught in all the lakes communicating with the St. Lawrence, but no others. As the falls of Niagara must have always existed, it would puzzle the naturalist to say how these fish got into the upper lake without some subterranean river; moreover, any periodical observation of the river would furnish a not improbable solution of the mysterious flux and reflux of the lakes.

An Economical Mourner.

A gentleman dressed in all-black presented himself, one day, at the box office of the Theater Comique, in Paris. "Madam," said he to the ticket agent, with tears in his eyes, "I wish a box

NORTH CAROLINIAN

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

PALEMON JOHN, : : : : : : Editor

Elizabeth City, N.C., August 4, 1875.

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REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES FOR THE CONVENTION.

Martin county,	Jos. J. Martin.
Bertie, "	P. W. Bell.
Perquimans "	J. W. Albertson.
Camden "	J. L. Chamberlain.
Chowan "	John R. Page.
Hertford "	J J Horten.
Pasquotank "	W J Munden.
Dare "	George B. Bliven
Currituck "	Enoch F. Baxter.
Gates, "	John H. Parker.
Washington "	W. A. Moore.
Tyrrell "	Edward Ransom.

ITS MISSION NOT ENDED.

For fourteen years the Republican party has governed the nation. Its record has become the most brilliant chapter in American history. No citizen need blush over a single line. Posterity will dwell with admiration over the grand work recorded in so brief a space of time.

Grand as its past achievements are admitted to be, even by its opponents, they will be at least equalled, if not surpassed, by the work of the future.

It has delivered the nation from the hands of its enemies; its future mission will be to conduct it to the highest possible plane of nationality. It has a public debt to pay, the pledged faith of the country to maintain, a currency to redeem in coin, an emancipated race to protect, before it can retire from a work to which it was called by the voice of the people.

It is not idle boasting, but recognized truth, when we say that the Republican party represents the intelligence, the wisdom, the patriotism, the honor of the nation, as found among all classes, among men of culture, wealth, industry, the true governing elements of nations. Could the two parties pass in review, so that the nation could contrast the material of each, there would be no hesitation among fair minded citizens, as to the party most entitled to support.

Democracy has some good men in its ranks, men who desire to do right, and who correct each through their votes and influence to advance the interest of their country. But they are in hopeless minority, powerless to control the bad elements which exert a controlling influence in the Democratic party. Honor, patriotism, respectability, intelligence, are the exceptions in Democracy, while in the Republican party they are the rule.

Rascals will creep in the best organized society. They will get into the church, the best protected orders, the family circle. They are not invited, but they come under the guise of honor, and are known only when their acts betray them, Such men are discovered from time to time in the Republican party. but as soon as known they receive the lash of indignation, or if criminally guilty, the penalties laid down in the law. They have never been sheltered by the party, and they never will be. Whenever, or wherever discovered, they will have meted out to them the punishment they deserve.

ECONOMY—CLEANLINESS—POLITENESS.

We remember years ago to have heard the story of a boy who applied for a situation in a rich merchant's counting room, and who when, on his quest proving fruitless, picked up a pin, which was lying on the floor and carefully placed it on the proprietor's desk. The story went on to relate that the boy was instantly recalled, and the desired situation given him, the merchant arguing that the person who was so careful in small things would be equally careful in great. In the due course of time, he became the merchant's partner and his name was great in the land.

As if this fable, with such an evident moral, was not apocryphal enough, a cousin to it is now going the rounds of the papers, narrating how out of fifty applicants for the position of office boy in some eastern city, one was chosen who had no written recommendation to testify to his efficiency and good character, but whose teeth were white, hair carefully brushed and who wiped his feet when he entered, and closed the door after him. The story is not so complete as its predecessor, the clean and careful youth not having acquired riches and honor, but who does not say that he had good beginning points.

Cleanliness is said to be next to Godliness, but it does not invariably prove a passport to promotion, and we never will believe that picking up a pin will always result in millionairedom. It is a very good thing in a boy that he is neat and clean in person, and if he picks up all the casual pins he sees lying around loose and sticks them in the lappell of his jacket, he will always be able to serve his sister when a button gives way, but it does not necessarily follow that he will die a Dives. But it is right and proper, nevertheless, to encourage boys in economy, cleanliness and politeness,

Ex-President ANDREW JOHNSON was stricken with paralysis a few days ago and died on Saturday last. He was United States Senator elect from Tennessee. A self made man, he has figured

THE CROP PROSPECT AND PRICES.

The promise of abundant crops all over the country, while promising plenty for the people, has been regarded as giving a poor prospect of paying prices to the farmer. Until recently, the impression has been general that Europe would take this year less than her annual allowance of our agricultural products, crops having been reported as far above the average in promise in that country. Recent advices, however, indicate that there will be an active demand for American wheat, and, perhaps other grain, in European markets, at good prices. If this demand shall continue as reported at present, it will prove a God-send to our farming community. A full harvest and good prices very rarely come together, and when such a condition of things does exist, it means prosperity for the farming interest, and, necessarily, for all others.

NOT EXACTLY TRUE.

We often hear THOMAS JEFFERSON spoken of as "the father of Democracy." This is not exactly in accord with the truth of history. JEFFERSON's party up to 1840 was known as the Republican party. It was so called by JEFFERSON, was known as such among his followers, and was so styled in all the party calls published during that period. Therefore correctly speaking, JEFFERSON was the father of the Republican party. The term Democracy was fixed upon JEFFERSON's party by its opponents in order to create odium against it. After JEFFERSON's time it became a popular name with the party and was finally adopted by it.

This is all that any human organization can do. We should expect no more from a party; we should be satisfied with no less. To search out and punish the delinquent, to ignore the unworthy, to turn a cold shoulder to those who would use the party to promote their own selfish purposes, should be the object and aim of true Republicans. Our ranks are filled with noble characters, men of public and private virtue, whose names have become household words in the localities where they reside. To bring them to the front, to nominate them for office, to select them as leaders, is to write victory on our party banners. Let this important duty be performed.

New York city is Democratic, is under Democratic management and government. It must be a great privilledge to live there now—and pay taxes. The debt of the city amounts to a round one hundred and seventy-six millions. This is equivalent to a debt of one hundred and seventy-six dollars on every man, woman and child, or about one thusand dollars to each male adult. The taxes for this year are about thirty-eight dollars per head, and the united debt and taxation for this on each voting citizen is above fourteen hundred dollars.

A young man may go through the common school, the high school and college, and still come out as empty headed and ignorant of practical knowledge and general useful information as a certain animal which has very long ears. And what is not very uncommon, he may be so inflated with gas, or in other words, with vanity and self conceit, that there is no more room left for anything of a practical useful nature. It is general information, knowledge of the world, *practical* knowledge that every young man needs.

There is nothing surprising, after all, in the war certain old Bourbons are disposed to make on the common school system. Being denied common sense by nature, with the fatuity of their class, they charge their own mental inferiority upon a system which has made others so far their superior. In other words they charge to the common school system the defects of nature, and will not forgive it.

Let every farmer strive to obtain all the science, and all the knowledge he can, from whatever source he can, and let him apply it in practice, in the prosecution of his business, with the best of his ability. Let him do this not alone for his own profit, but that his calling may become more advanced and elevated. This is the duty of each generation—to make improvements on the past.

Freemen of North Carolina! educate your sons and daughters. Do this if you do nothing more for them. Let all the children receive "instructions, and not silver; and knowledge rather than choice gold. For wisdom is better than riches; and all the things that may be desired are not to be compared with it," So saith the wise men.

The God of Nature has done and is doing his part for the people of this section of North Carolina. Let them as faithfully do their part—do it by utilizing the resources placed within their reach, then will the country and people become prosperous and happy.

A servant girl in Philadelphia who never had an offer of marriage before, has had sixteen since she fell heir to $60,000 a month ago.—*Exchange.*

Love is mighty; so is cash.

Naturalists have decided that no hen can lay over six hundred eggs.—*Ex.*

If that is so, when that figure is checked off she may as well be sold for a spring chicken.

The Republican party is the friend of the poor man, and desires that the constitution made for their benifit be not changed.

The Convention is called. Who shall control it is the question. Republicans, remember that you have a duty to perform to-morrow.

By sad experience we know what it costs to have a Bourbon convention in this State. Remember 1861.

The question is: In whose hands will you put the State. in that of Republi-

The Republic magazine for August, is a valuable number, one of the strongest yet issued. The opening article, on "Growth of the Nation under Republicanism," is complete answer to the charge raised by Democracy, that Republicanism has impoverished the country. Our growth in population, true wealth, valuation of real estate, and products of manufactures, indicate a marvelous increase for the past fourteen years. The financial responsibilities of the Government are put forth in a strong light, and show the magnitude of the work accomplished. As a campaign document, this review of fourteen years, would have a marked effect on public opinion. Every loyal man should read it. "The French Republic;" "Fall Elections;" "Texas. Who Pays Them;" "Democratic Reconstruction;" "Life-Saving Service;" "Industry in the South;" and other articles of equal merit, commend this magazine to all who value sound reading. Published at Washinton, D. C, by REPUBLIC Publishing Company. Only $2 a year.

General GEORGE E. PICKETT died at Norfolk, on Friday last. He was a distinguished Confederate General and was highly esteemed.

Proceedings of County Commissioners.

Commissioner's Office,
Elizabeth City, N. C.,
Aug. 2d, 1874.

Commissioners met to day. Present Dr P John, Chairman; Geo W Brothers, A F Stafford, Emanuel Davis and B B Johnson.

It was ordered that S S Fowler furnish the Poor House for August.

The Committee on Knobbs Creek Bridge made the following report:

The Committee authorized to receive proposals and contract for building Knobbs Creek Bridge report that bids were received as follows: Griffin Pritchett $444; E F Lamb $396.25; and Trueblood & Bright $200. We contracted with the latter party, agreeing to issue one hundred dollars in orders on delivery of plank and the balance on completion of contract. The plank was delivered on the 19th of June and one hundred dollars in orders were issued. The work was completed on the 13th day of July and the balance of orders were issued.

P. JOHN, } Com.
T. DAVIS. }

The following bills were allowed:

$5 to H A Raper for services as Poor House Keeper; $2.80 to J W L Sawyer for milk furnished Poor House; $8 to Geo M Scott for transcribing evidence two days in case of Akum Griffin; $1 to J M White as Township Trustee; $1 to P A Hinton as Township Trustee; $7 to Reuben Madrin for making coffins for paupers; $7 to Reuben Pendleton for taking census, both races in Salem; $152.23 to Brodricks & Smith for furnishing Poor House for July; $5 to Emanuel Davis for services at Knobbs Creek Bridge and revising taxes; $55.80 to W A Price for boarding prisoners, &c; $12.50 to J P Whedbee for services in prosecuting Akum Griffin; $5 to W A Price for taking census of white children in Elizabeth City; $17.50 to Dr Jos Commander for services, &c.; $40 to A H Whitcomb for wood to Poor House; $450 to Thos P Wilcox for making out and copying tax list; $22.70 to P John for [illegible] House, Knobbs Creek Bridge, etc.

It was ordered that Dr P John, Geo W Brothers and Emanuel Davis be appointed a Finance Committee to settle with county officers and make out a statement of finances for the year ending Aug. 31st, 1875.

Adjourned.

P. JOHN,
Chm'n.
T. P. WILCOX,
Clerk.

Proceedings of City Commissioners.

Commissioner's Office,
Elizabeth City, N. C.,
Aug. 2nd 1875.

Board met. Present J. S. Wilcox Mayor; Dr. P. John, Jabez Pritchett and Whitmel Lane, Commissioners.

The following bills were allowed.

J. S Wilcox $22.50 for issuing warrants and precepts; P John $38 for printing posters, ordinance, tax receipts, &c; Dr. Jos. Commander $10.65 for hauling on the streets; G M Jennings $23.75 for hauling on streets; Spence G. Gamby $20 for work on streets; J H Mickell $14 for costs; Whitmel Lane $5 for work on Mayor's office.

It was ordered that $1 be allowed to Geo D Pool, Dr J N Butt, Griffin Pritchett, Nathan Overman and Robert A Sawyer for damages assessed on Church street.

It was ordered that W W Griffin be allowed $5 and James P Whedbee $5 for services in investigating Finance of Corporation; Jabez Pritchett $10 for 10 long spiles for Long Bridge; J H Mickell $125 quarter salary; Hugh Cale $15.50 quarterly salary; W Krauss $25 quarter salary; W Ward $2.50 for hauling saw dust at Short Bridge.

On motion adjourned.

J. S. WILCOX,
Mayor.
P. JOHN,
Clerk pro tem.

The North Carolina Society for the Prevention of cruelty to Animals.

FIFTH ANNUAL ELECTION.

The fifth annual meeting of the North Carolina Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, was held at the court house in the city of New-Berne, at 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, July 27th 1875.

The proceedings of the last annual, together with all intermediate meetings was read; also a letter from Geo. C Rixford, President of the Association declining a re-election in consequence of having remove his residence to Florida, but urging the Society to a renewed effort. A resolution was unanimously passed, thanking the President for his exertions in behalf of the Society.

The following resolution was also unanimously adopted:

Resolved. That the thanks of the Society be and are hereby extended to the Massachussetts, San Francsco, London, (Euglan,) and New York Societies for the prevention of Cruelty to Animals, for the various circulars, newspapers and documents which have been received during the past year for distribution.

After the transaction of the routine business, the following named officers were elected for the ensuing year.

President—Thomas Powers.

Vice-Presidents—John J Wolfenden, E H Meadows, Hon. C R Thomas, Geo E Pittman, I E West, Maj John Hughes, Samuel Radcliff, Hon M E Manly, Hon George Green, Hon L J Moore, New-Berne, N C; Palemon John, Elizabeth City, N C; Col Geo W Charlotte, Beaufort. N C; Appleton Oaksmith, Hollywood, N C; John F Wooten, Kinston, N C; W J Yates, Charlotte, James H Merrimon, Asheville, Geo S Cambell, Goldsboro, Thos B Keogh, Greensboro, Hon R G Badger, E A Bushee, Dr. Eugene Grissom, Raleigh, Geo W Stanton, Wilson, Louis C Latham, Plymouth, Wm P Canaady, Maj J A Englehard, Wilmington, Gen Mat W Ransom, Weldon, North Carolina.

Corresponding Secretary—Col George W Nason, Jr., New-Berne N. C.

Recording Secretary—Geo E Tinker.

Treasurer—Julius Ash.

Special Agents—Dr J L Watkins, Geo Allen, Wm Hollister, E M Povie, James Campell, O Hubbs, D N Kilburn, W L Palmer, Thomas A Henry, Thomas Stanly, New-Berne, John Robinson, Goldsboro, W R Becton, Kinston, John Nichols, Raleigh, P F Duffy, Greensboro, Thos L Emry, Weldon, Col W H Frazier, Charlott, W H Bernard, Wilmington, North Carolina.

Finance Committee—Daniel E Christie, R C Kehoe, John S Manix.

Attorneys—M D W Stevenson, C M Busbee.

A very lame and impotent attempt to palliate the conduct of Senator Thurman in the Ohio campaign is being made by the New York *World*. It could be in better business. Senator Thurman's course is wholly inexcusable. From a statement with high and firm convictions he has degenerated into a mere truckling time-server, like his uncle, Governor Allen. On the overshadowing issue of the day, an issue which involves the honor and integrity of the nation, he is driven to cowardly dumbness because he was afraid to imperil somebody's chance of personal promotion. Mr. Thurman has been tried and found wanting. The man for the hour is not the man for weom somebody must get up and apologize. We want a man whose actions speak for him and commend him.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

It may surprise some to learn that the boasted Constitution of 1835 was as odious to some of our people as the Constitution of 1868. This is shown by the vote on its ratification. Brunswick county voted *unanimously* against its adoption and 446 for its rejection; Tyrrell gave 1 vote for its ratification and 421 for rejection: Columbus gave 3 votes for ratification and 391 for rejection; Bladen gave 6 votes for and 564 against; Chowan gave 7 votes for and 322 against; Hertford gave 7 for and 376 against; Pasquotank 7 for and 452 angainst; Nash 8 for and 757 against; Green 9 for and 422 against. So we have in these 10 counties only 50 votes for ratification of the Constitution of 1835.

The prospects of a sweeping Republican majority this fall are growing brighter every day, They are brighter now than they were at the first of the month, and were brighter then than on the first of June. This remark is not made in the way of campaign boasting, but as the deliberate conclusion formed from a large number of letters, conversations with men in different parts of the State, and a careful examination of the country weekly papers. The Republicans are everywhere hopeful. The Democrats are dospondent.—*Cincinnatti Gazette.*

We do not feel disposed to dispute the statements of the scientists that the common house fly has six thousand lenses in its eyes, each one looking in a different direction, for it would seem to be utterly impossible so to hide one's self as to be beyond their ability to find him. We would also willingly subscribe to a statement that each of their feet is armed with myriads of steel-pointed hooks, while their proboscis is a doubled-edged gimlet, and all used for the purpose of torturing wretched humanity.

Foreign Ministers accredited at Constantinople will henceforth be presented not only to the Sultan, but also to his eldest son and presumptive heir, the ceremonial observed on both occasions being exactly the same. This is the most decisive step yet taken towards changeing the ancient order succession to the throne in Turkey, according to which the nephew of the present Sulian is entitled to succeed him.

African elephants appear to be liable to a fault from which a still nobler animal is not exempt. There is a fruit of which they are passionately fond which makes them tipsy, and after eating it they stagger about, screaming so as to be heard miles off and not seldom having tremendous fights. This is vouched for by the Hon. W. H. Drummond in his new work on the large game of South Africa.

How Senator Thurman is going to stamp out the inflation heresy in Ohio by supporting its advocates is what puzzles a good many people just now. We have authority for loving the sinner while hating the sin, but when the sinner won't be divorced from his idol, we see no help for it but to let him drop hard.—Baltimore *Gazette (Dem.)*

Those persons who began to eat large quantities of fish a few years ago, and have kept up the practice ever since without having experienced the desired increase of intellectual capacity, may thank the New Orleans Republican for this explanation: "Unless a man has brains, it is useless for him to eat brain food. It has never been claimed for fish that it creates; it only strengthens the brain.'

A visitor to Boston, while passing through Charleston to Chelsea, saw in the distance what she supposed to be Bunker Hill Monument. Overcome with patriotic feelings, she gave herself up the emotion of the moment, when a puff of smoke arose from the top of the massive pile. She had been weeping over the chimney in the navy yard.

It is the melancholy conviction of *The Cincinnati Enquirer* that the Maryland Democrats were bought up by the bondholders. The same journal has made a similar charge against its party in Maine and Minnesota. It does not seem to have a very high idea of the morality of its own brethren.

"We need the means for organizing the Democratic party in this State," said a leading politician. A Western man responded promptly by telegnaph: "Will ship to-day one barrel whiskey and one orator; invoice by mail."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. S. ACHESON, Physician and Surgeon, Manteo, Roanoke Island, Dare Co., N. C. 39 y. 6 1yr.

MRS. RACHEL WEISEL, Milliner, and Dealer in Fancy Goods and Notions, Road Street. 39 y. 6.

MRS. I. A. COHN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Shoe Clothing, Hats, Caps &c., Road Street. 39 y. 9.

STEAMER WM. GATES AND WHARF AT ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., AT

Public Auction.

Will be sold at Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 18th day of August 1875, at Elizabeth City, N. C., at 12 o'clock M. the

Stem'r WM. GATES

belonging to the Dismal Swamp Steam Transportation Company. Also one of the largest and best WHARFS in E. City, N. C.

Sealed proposals for the purchase of the above property will be received at the office of the Dismal Swamp Steam Trausportation Company at Norfolk, until day of Sale.

W. B. ROGERS,
President.
7-3t

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

CANVASSERS wanter for two superb works of French art, "Little Runaway and her Pets," and the pretty pair, "The Dinner, and the Nap." These pictures are worthy of a place in costly homes inexpensive enough for the simplest. Selling rapidly, and TAKE ON SIGHT. We guarantee ready sale, good profits, and quick returns. Any active person who will take hold can make a handsome income. Send for our best terms at once.

J. B. FORD, & CO.,
6-4m 27 Park Place New York.

Crampton's Imperial Soap

IS THE "BEST."

This Soap is manufactured from pure materials, and as it contains a large percentage of Vegetable Oil, is warranted fully equal to the best imported Castile soap, and at the same time possesses all the washing and cleansing properties of the celebrated German and French Laundry soap. It is therefore recommended for use in the Laundry, Kitchen and Bath room, and for general household purposes; also for Printers, Painters, Engineers and Machinists as it will remove stains of Ink, Grease, Tar, Oil, Paint, and etc., from the hands.

CRAMPTON BROTHERS,
2, 4, 6, 8, and 10 Rutgers Place. and 33 and 35 Jefferson street New York. 6-2m

SPECIAL NOTICE FROM DANA BICKFORD

THE INVENTOR OF THE

FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE.

I wish to call the attention of all parties interested, to the fact *that all circular knitting machines* having the *Automatic Arangement* for *recersing* or any kind of adjustment for different grades of *yarn* or *work*, was fully and completely covered by me in A. D. 1867, 1868, and 1869, by nine (9) Letters Patent issued *to* or *for me*, and which were nearly all issued before a machine had been made by any one but myself; and since that time I have made and purchased a great many improvements on the Machine and its work, which have been fully protected, so that not only the Machine, but the work made on them are thoroughly covered by Letters Patent. For these reasons I give you this notice, to prevent your being *humbegged* by parties who have either acted as my agents or worked directly for me on my Machines or models, and who proyose to swindle me, and their customers also, rather than pay the small amount that I demand as royalty, for my rights and protection. If you purchase from these parties, some of my agents will either compel you to give up your machine at once, or pay for it over again, before they will allow you to use it. Now to protect myself and you also, I am having prepaired a peculiar trade-mara, to go on each machine sold by parties having the right from me to sell or make. We will protect you fully in the use of all machines having this trade-mark. And remember that there is no machine made that can compare with the one that we are now bringing out, as we propose (now that we have our own factory) to combine every convenience that invention ingenuity can conceive of.

Agents wanted everywhere. Send for illustration of the machine and this trade-mark, so there will be no mistake. Address

6-3m. DANA BICKFORD,
(H V C 689 Broadway, New York.

NOTICE!

I shall proceed to sell on Monday the 23rd day of August next, the Thos. Pender Fishery, in Croatan Sound, bounded as follows: beginning on Croatan Sound, with the Billy Midgett line, runing a South West Course from the shore to Joseph Guard's line, thence a South Eastwardly course to the Thos. Jones line, thence to the Sound, and the various courses of the Sound to the first station containing forty (40) acres more or less. To be sold for Taxes due thereon, together with all cost for the year 1874.

JOHN Q. HOMER,
Manteo, N. C. Dept'y Sheff.
July 22rd 1875. 1s.

Singing-Books.

We would the attention of Teachers, and others interested in music, to the following works, as being the best of their class:

Musical Chimes.

A new class book for Female voices. Price $9 per dozen. Sample copies, mailed, post paid, on receipt of $1.

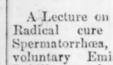
Fairy Echoes.

A class-book for Children. Used in all the principal Public Schools. Price $6 per dozen. Sample cosies mailed post-paid on receipt of 60 cents.

Song Echo.

The most popular School Singing-Book ever published. Price $7,50 per dozen. Sample copies mailed, post-paid, on receipt of 75 cts.

J. L. PETERS,
6-4t 843 Broadway, N. Y.



THE GREAT CAUSE OF *HUMAN MISERY.*

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price six cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhœa, induced by Self-Abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generality; Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically. ☞This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents, or two portage stamps.

Address the Publishers.
CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York; Post Office Box, 4586.
(S. M. P.) 30-1yr.

THE
NORTH CAROLINIAN
NEWSPAPER,
AND
JOB OFFICE.

Office near corner of
Main and Road Sts.
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Handbills, Circulars, Billheads, Blanks, Checks, Paper Books, Programmes, and every other kind of printing executed in the very latest style and at *REASONABLE RATES.*

Printing in Colors, Bronzes, and Fancy Styles done in the neatest manner and at short notice.

Business men in general, will find it to their interest to patronize the
CAROLINIAN OFFICE

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Selling out,

SELLING OUT.

Take Notice

THAT

J SALOMONSKY & CO.,

are closing out their

Extensive Stock

AT

Wholesale Prices,

NOW IS YOUR CHANCE TO BUY

CHEAP

Dry Goods

Dress Goods,

NOTIONS,

Boots and Shoes, Hats, and Clothing.

J. SALOMONSKY & CO.

They are cheaper than ever sold in

this Place, therefore do not lose your chance to lay in a SUPPLY

and go to

J. SALOMONSKY, & CO'S.
on ROAD STREET.

Selling out.

SUI GENERIS.

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.

UNEQUALED UNAPPROACHED

THREE HIGHEST MEDALS AND DIPLOMA OF HONOR AT VIENNA, 1873; PARIS, 1867.

ONLY American Organs ever awarded any medal in Europe, or which present such extraordinary excellence as to command a wide sale there.

ALWAYS awarded highest premiums at Industrial Expositions, in America as well as Europe. Out of hundreds there have not been six in all where any other organs have been preferred.

BEST Declared by Eminent Musicians, in both hemispheres, to be **unrivaled.** See TESTIMONIAL CIRCULAR, with opinions of more than **One Thousand** (sent free).

INSIST on having a Mason & Hamlin. Do not take any other. *Dealers get* LARGER COMMISSIONS *for selling inferior organs, and for this reason often try very hard to sell something else.*

NEW STYLES with most important improvements ever made. **New Solo and Combination Stops. Superb Etagere and other Cases of new designs.**

PIANO-HARP CABINET ORGAN An exquisite combination of these instruments.

EASY PAYMENTS, Organs sold for cash; or for monthly or quarterly payments; or rented until rent pays for the organ.

CATALOGUES and Circulars, with full particulars, free. Address MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 154 Tremont Street, BOSTON; 25 Union Square, NEW YORK; or 80 & 82 Adams St., CHICAGO.

Great Inducements.
TO MAKE
Improvements

In our Building and a change in the business I am compelled to sell off a large portion of the STOCK.

I will therefore offer Great Inducements IN

CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
DRUGS
RUGS, &C.

Also a large Stock of the
House Furnishing Goods
Such as
BLANKETS,
QUILTS, BED AND
TABLE SPREADS,
TABLE LINENS &C.
LACE CURTAINS
AND
SHADE

We have an extra large Stock and will sell them extraordinarily cheap.

H. WERTHEIMER;
23-3m 173 Main St., Norfolk, Va.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Arrival of New Goods

Ahead of the Railroad for

THE "OLD MERCHANT"

IN ANNOUNCING to my customers and the public the tidings of having received my NEW STOCK OF

Spring and Summer
Goods.

Inform them that the Goods are pretty and very cheap, and are within the reach of every body, as I intend to sell them at the very lowest prices to defy any underselling, having bought them in first class houses and the right places.

My Stock consists in part of the following Goods, viz:

GRO' GRAIN
BLACK SILK
IRISH
AND
ENGLISH
POPLINS,
COLORED
SILK
DRESS
PATTERNS,
PONGEES
AND
FOULARDS,
GRENADINES,
JAPANESE,
AUSTRIAN
PLAIDS
AND
STRIPES,
LACE
AND
SATIN
STRIPPED
PIQUES,
NAINSOOK TUCKING
Cut on the Bias,
FRENCH JACONETS
AND ORGANDIES,
ALPACAS
AND
CASHMERES,
MOURNING
BERAGE
SHAWLS,
LACE POINTS
AND SCARFS
Table Damask & Toweling,
White Goods in great varity.
Honey Comb Cloaking for Infants,
Linen Lawns & Suitings,
Parasols, Gloves & Handkerchiefs,

400 pieces Standard Prints,

4-4 wide Bleached Twills
and 1-2 Bleached Goods,
JET JEWELRY.
Also a fine selection of Ladies, Misses and Childrens

SHOES;

MEN'S CLOTHING & CASIMERES,

Hats, Boots and Shoes,

all of which I will take pleasure in showing to any one favoring me with their patronage. All I ask is a fair trial and I will make it to the interest of the customer to give me a call.

S. Weisel.

Nag's Head Hotel,

NAG'S HEAD DARE CO UNTY N. C.

This celebrated watering place opens JULY 18th, 1875.

Capacity 250 Guests.

This Hotel was built two years ago and is pleasantly situated a short distance from the Sound shore and in full view of the Ocean. Bathing fishing and gunning unsurpassed on the whole sea coast.

TERMS.

Per Day,	$ 2.00.
Per Week,	12.00.
Per Month,	40.00.

Children under 13 years of age half price. Liberal reduction to families.
For further information address.
J. C. PERRY,
Proprietor.

☞The fine Steamer "Mystic" has been engaged to run for the Season from Edenton, Hertford and Elizabeth City.
June 2nd, 1875.

State upon relation of James P. Whedbee
VS
C. C. Pool, Guardian, Geo. D. Pool and W. G. Pool, Sureties
} SUMMONS.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

To the Sheriff of Pasquotank County Greeting:

You are hereby commanded, to summon C. C. Pool, Guardian, G. D. Pool and Wm. G. Pool, the defendants above named, if they be found within your county, to appear before his Honor, the Judge of our Superior Court, to be held for the county of Pasquotank at the Court House in Elizabeth City on the 4th Monday after the 2nd Monday of July 1875, and answer the complaint which will be deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of said county, within the first three days of the next term thereof, and let said defendants take notice that if they fail to answer the said complaint within that time the Plaintiff will take judgement against them for the sum of Ten Thousynd Dollars with interest and for cost.

Herein fail not and of this Summons make due return.

Given under my hand and seal of said Court this the 28th day of June 1875.

MILES COMMANDER,
Clerk of Superior Court,
Pasquotauk County.

Pasquotank County.—Superior Court.

State on Relation of Darius Raper, Daniel, Raper, Robert L. Raper by J. P. Whedbee, Solicitor

Against

C. C. Pool, Guardian, G. D. Pool and W. G. Pool.

It appearing to the undersigned that the defendant C. C. Pool is a non resident of this State, and has property within the State, the subject of the action. It is ordered that publication be made in the NORTH CAROLINIAN a newspaper published in Elizabeth City for six weeks commanding the defendant to appear and answer the complaint of the plaintiffs and upon failure to do so judgement pro confesso will be taken against him. The Summons issued in the case will be published with the order.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court at office in E. City, June 28th 1875.

MILES COMMANDER,
4-6t Clerk.

GEO. D. POOL'S COLUMN.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE.

OF VALUABLE

NORTH CAROLINA LANDS

FOR SALE BY

GEORGE D. POOL,

Real Estate Agent,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

In presenting my list of lands and other properties for sale, I would say that no section of the United States offers such inducements for capitalists and emigrants, as this section of it rth Carolina. In longevity and healthfulness, in will compare favorably with any where and in easy and cheap transportation of products to market, in pleasantness of climate, in the sociability of the people, in great fertility, and durability of soil, no section can equal it.

There are fourteen steamers—most of them are large size—now plying between this place and Norfolk, Va., and Baltimore, making the town easily accessible to emigrants, and the means of cheap water transportation for farm products, and other articles, unsurpassed. In addition to this a railroad, &c.

A railroad will soon be built to Norfolk, putting this place in direct communication by Rail, with the whole United States. This, together with our great fishing, farming and manufacturing interests, and certain early completion of already projected works of improvement for putting in nearer, cheaper and easier communication with the Ocean, will render this one of the most important commercial, and manufacturing points on the Southern country.

A desirable farm of 200 acres—one third cleared, and the balance covered with the most valuable timber the country affords is offered for sale. It is six miles from town, one mile from navigable water, has our buildings, is in a good neighborhood, and on a very public road. There is a school within one mile and a church within two miles of the place. The land produces finely, corn, cotton wheat, oats, &c., and is offered for the low price of $15 an acre on easy payments.

Another farm equally valuable as the above containing 186 acres is offered for sale for $1,600, one half cash, balance in a year with interest. This farm is within one mile of a navigable river, is only one mile from a church and school house. has good dwellings and all necessary out-buildings upon it, is mostly cleared, and is very productive. It is only six miles from this town, and is within two miles of the town of Nixonton.

A farm 400 acres 2 miles from town is offered for $18 an acre. This is rich land is mostly cleared, and has good buildings. On account of its locality and productions it is very desirable.

A valuable farm of 219 acres is also offered for sale for $1,500, one half cash balance in a year. This farm is two miles from the town of Nixonton, and seven miles from Elizabeth City. It has good Buildings, is on a public road, and in a good neighborhood where school houses and churches are near. Two-thirds of this farm is cleared and in fair cultivation, and the balance abounds in good timber. There is a great bargain offered in this farm.

A valuable farm of 200 acres nearly all cleared is offered for $2,000 on easy payments. This farm is twelve miles from town, is near a navagable River is easy productive, in a good neighborhood, on a public road and very near a church and school house. This too is a desirable purchase. Also a farm of 400 acres 3 miles from town is offered The land is rich, the buildings are fine and it is mostly in fine cultivation. Price $25 per acre.

A farm of 500 acres in Pasquotank County 6 miles from town, and one mile from the River, with good new dwelling built in modern style, barn, stables, four tenant houses scattered over the farm, fine water, &c. This farm is situated on the most public road in the County, has 300 acres cleared and balance in splendid pine, oak, cypress, maple, sweet gum, and other valuable timber. It is peculiarly adapted to raising cotton, $50 per acre, net, having been realized on a part of it this year in cotton. It also grows corn, wheat, oats, and other crops well. Price $12,000 in easy payments.

Three farms—one of 100 acres, one of 80 acres and one of 190 acres, within two miles of town, mostly cleared land. Price $20 per acre for each piece—payments on easy terms. Also many other valuable farms and town lots too numerous to mention.

GEO D POOL,
Agent.
Elizabeth City, N. C.

Elizabeth City

Planing Mill,

D. S. KRAMER,

PROPRIETOR.

Is prepared to furnish

FLOORING
SIDING,
DOORS,
SASH
WINDOW
FRAMES,
BLINDS
BRACKETS
MOULDINGS,
AND FANCY AND ORNAMENTAL
WOOD WORK OF ALL
KINDS,
ORDERS SOLICITED
AND PROMPTLY
FILLED.

☞Ordinary size of Sash, both glazed and unglazed, always on hand. Also a lot of Plastering Hair on hand for sale. Address,

D. S. KRAMER
Elizabeth City, N. C.

WILLARD'S
HOTEL,
J. F. CAKE, Proprietor,
Washington, D. C. 41-1f.

North Carolina, } Special Action.
Perquimans County, } In Probate Court.

J. W. Albertson, Adm'r.

vs

Thos. Bagley, Quinton Bagley and Nathan Bagley.

Petition to make real estate assetts for payment of debts.

It appearing that the defendants are non-residents of the State of North Carolina. It is ordered that publication be made in the NORTH CAROLINIAN, a weeky newspaper published in Elizabeth City, for the space of six weeks notifying the said defendants to be and appear at my office on Saturday the 26th day of July A. D. 1875 in the town of Hertford, N. C., to show cause if any they have why the prayer of the complaint which is filed in this office shall not be granted.

Witness my hand and seal of office in Hertford on the 7th day of June, A. D. 1875.

JOHN H. COX,
Clerk Superior Court.
51-6,

NORTH CAROLINIA

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 4th, 1875.

☞ TO NORTHERN VISITORS ☜

Elizabeth City is 50 miles South East of Norfolk, Va. Parties coming here from the North should take passage on the Bay line steamers which leave Baltimore at 4 P. M. every evening, to arrive at Portsmouth the next morning in time to connect with the Elizabeth City steamers.

Local and Personal

☞ Gold at New York 112¾, cotton 16cts, corn from 87 to 89 cents. Corn at Norfolk, 82 cents.

☞ A man is said to be absent minded when he thinks he has left his watch at home and takes it out of his vest pocket to see if he has time to return home to get it.

☞ Business is dull almost beyond precedent, but it is hoped that the good crops will cause a general lightening up this fall.

☞ The Public Schools and newspapers of a country are the public educators, and become lights of liberty; extinguish them and we have darkness and barbarism.

☞ Remember that the question of School Tax is to be voted on in this county at the election to-morrow. Tickets have been forwarded to each precinct.

☞ The difference between a man's being out of temper and out of money is, that when he is out of money he shows least of it, but when he is out of temper he shows the most of it.

☞ Remember that no person can register on election day, unless he has become of age on that day, in which case the Judges of Election, upon being satisfied of the fact, may allow him to register.

☞ The Republicans of Mt. Hermon at their township Convention adopted the following resolution:

We fully endorse the NORTH CAROLINIAN and believe it to be a true exponent of Republican principles and a faithful organ of the Republican party.

☞ Who has woe? Who has nightmare? Who has troubled visions? They that read other men's papers; they that do not pay the printer; they that go out of their own town to get their printing done, and then pay more for it than they would be obliged to at home.

☞ The "local" of the Weldon *News* accompanied the late Excursion to Nag's Head. This is his report:

Let's go to sea, said a lovesick youth to a pretty girl while at Nag's Head the other day. To see what? said the languishing beauty. The (devil) crabs, said sicky.

☞ Sheriff FREEBEE, of Camden county, started for Raleigh on Friday last with three colored men sentenced at the late term of Court to the Penetentiary. Two of them were sentenced two years for stealing chickens; the other 20 years for setting the jail on fire while undergoing a six month's sentence for assault.

☞ We sympathize with our cotemporary of the Greenville *Register*. He has become disconsolate. Hear him:

"So many of our fair ones have left our little town on a pleasure excursion, that we cannot wonder over the frequent rains we are having.—Nature herself seems to be weeping in sympathy with the disconsolateness of certain gents about town who have hanged their harps upon the willows."

☞ Two little girls were jumping rope on Main Street the other evening, when a young lady dressed in the newest fashioned skirt approached. She felt a strong desire to renew the enjoyment of her girlhood, and as they held the rope invitingly to her, she sailed in,—but it was no go. She couldn't rise far enough above the ground to have the rope pass under her feet. Fashion and fun were never for each other.

☞ The earnest, lifelong friends of Republican principles have some rights which ought to be respected. To drive from the grand old ship the crew that have remained steadfast in the performance of their trust, through storms and perils, though sorest trials and fiercest assault, that pirates may plunder ought not to be permitted. Those who in all seasons have stood firm as a rock amid the sea, should not be supplanted by those who trim to every passing breeze, steadfast in nothing but an eager desire to seize the spoils.

☞ The effusion of "A Bachelor" is declined. In the first place it isn't good poetry, and in the second place his tirade against "the girl of the period" isn't warranted by the facts. Because he has become morose in disposition and acid in temper is no reason sensible young ladies, who consulted their happiness in refusing his offers, are coquettes and frivolous and vain. The truth is, the girls of to day do not materially differ from those of other days. Customs vary, and so do the styles of female dress, but woman, God's best gift to man, is still the same. Her heart is just as affectionate, her devotion just as true, and her endeavors to make man better, and nobler, aye, and her constancy just as persevering as in any period of human history.

☞ Having fully discussed the issues in this canvass, and as our paper will reach but few voters before the election this week, we add but little to what has already been said. Having performed our full duty, we leave the matter with the sovereign people. To their will, as expressed at the ballot box to morrow, we will submit. To the verdict there rendered we always yield, for we recognize, that in the language of the poet, it is

A weapon that comes down as still
Assnowflakes fall upon the sod,
But executes a freeman's will
As lightning does the will of God;
And from its force, nor doors, nor locks,
Can shield you;—'tis the ballot box.

☞ During the past month candidates have been in full feather, with expectation in their eyes and hope in their hearts. Socialibility has been at par and hand-shaking has been contagious.

☞ We omitted to notice in our last issue the death of Mrs. SOPHIA SIMPSON, wife of Rev. Q. T. SIMPSON, formerly a Teacher here, but now Pastor of the Fourth Street Baptist Church at Portsmouth, Va. Having been prostrated with fever and slowly convalescing, her physician advised her to make a visit here, hoping it would benefit her. Unfortunately, she took a relapse and died on the 26 ult. She was 21 years 3 months and 8 days of age. She was a lady very highly esteemed by those who knew her

☞ In some sections of the country we hear reports of severe thunder storms and some damage from lightning. In Newland on Thursday evening last four hogs, belonging to Mrs. RADFORD, were killed; on Saturday evening a chimney at the residence of JEREMIAH JONES was struck, the lightning passing down inside and forcing the fire into the room, and but for the presence of the family to put it out would have burned the house. On Sunday evening during another shower the barn of MARK SAWYER was struck and a valuable horse belonging to his father instantly killed. Fortunately no damage was done to the building.

☞ We have a friend, a well meaning man, who has, without being aware of the fact, become cynical, incredulous and skeptical. He has lost faith in human nature, believing it selfish, cruel, mean. It is true that there are men who do no very lively mischief in the world who yet do not do any very special or unselfish good. They slip through life pleasant enough, but do it by holding a dose of chloroform to the nose of their conscience every morning. While the world is fuller of such people than the thoughtless suppose, there *are* noble exceptions—many true men and women who are earnest and sincere in their efforts to promote the greatest good to the greatest number.

Local Briefs.

Put your trust in Providence and your advertisement in the CAROLINIAN.

—Shirt collars will down this weather.—The trade in flax seed is brisk.—Keep your rear premises clean and thus ward off sickness.—Let all who enjoy sweet music attend the singing class of J. P. GRANDY at the M. E. Church on Sabbath afternoons. The power of song is mighty. it is the golden key that can open every adamant heart.—The following Republicans will be supported for Elizabeth City township officers to morrow; *For Magistrates*, J. S. Wilcox, J. H. Ziegler, Henry Stark, Jabez Pritchett, C. W. Smith and John Lane; *Clerk*; S. D. Benbury; *School Committee*, H. M. Fearing, Benj. Gaskins, P. W. Mellick. —His hands were clasped across the base of his stomach. We asked him, "What's the matter?" "Too much water melon," was the answer. Beware! —A. E. JACOBS was in the city this week. —Plenty of rain.—"Hast thou ever loved HENRETTA?" he sighed. "I should rather imagine I had," she replied. "Oh, did not my glances, my feelings betray, when you helped me to pudding the third time to day?"—Court here next week.—The Board of Education for this county will meet on Monday.—Dr. BUTT is spending the most of his time at Nag's Head,—The Rev. GEORGE W. SANDERLIN will preach in the Baptist Church, this place, on next Sabbath morning and evening.

Local Port-Folio.

New definition of an old maid—a woman that has been made for a long time. Raised money with a lever—the poor fellow who pawned his watch. Chickens are the most profitable things a farmer can keep—because for every grain they give a peck. Like a razor without a handle—wit without sense. A staving business—making barrels.

Business Locals.

A full attendance is requested at the Singing School on Friday evening.
J. P. GRANDY.

Try a few lbs of *"New Process"* Flour. Fowler has it.

SHACKLOCK, the 99ct man is abreast with the times, and gives full satisfaction.

Go to Fowlers for Shoes, his stock is large and prices reasonable.

The **99** Cent Store on Road Street is still doing a rushing business.

Parties wanting Township tickets should order at once. None will be printed except ordered, and the orders accompanied with the *cash*.

We have on hand a lot of Dry Lumber which we will sell very low. tf.

TICKETS! TICKETS!!

We are prepared to print and furnish TICKETS, at the following prices:

Townships Tickets $2 00 per thousand; for less than a thousand $1.50.

Convention Tickets $1.00 per thousand.

No tickets will be sent from this office unless the CASH accompanies the order.

"I think I have seen you before, sir. Are you not Owen Smith?" Oh, yes I'm owin' Jones, and owen' Brown, and owin' everybody."

Drowning men catch at straws; but it isn't to be inferred that every man who catches at straws during this warm weather is in danger of drowning.

DEATHS.

SPENCE.—At Boyd's Neck, this county, on the 14th ult, Rufus K. Spence.

WHITEHURST.—In Providence Township, this county, on the 24th ult., Mrs. R. T Whitehurst.

SIMPSON.—At the residence of J. W. Walker in this city on the 26th ult., Mrs. Rev. Q. T. Simpson of Portsmouth.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

AT THE ALBEMARLE HOUSE

Wm S Mercer, John W Starke, Judge M L Eure, T J Skinner, J L Chamberlain, T Selby Harner, C M Walston, E M DeFord, C A Banks, W T Shacklock, F S Proctor, Thos E Goodman, Wm C Banks, Joshua S Skinner, Addison P Cherry, C M Taylor, T C James North Carolina; J E Nash, A E Jacobs, D Adelsdolf, N G Grandy, Virgina; Geo Gilliam, Baltimore.

DR. BUTT'S CORNER.

SODA WATER ON ICE.

THE Soda Fountain of Dr. J. N. BUTT's is in "full blast" again, and it is the place to get the best, most delightful and surely the most healthful drink ever offered to man.

The water is made with great care, the best Bicarbonate of Soda being used to make the gas. Sparkling Soda Water "on ice" is surely a luxury, so bring your wives, your sisters and your "sweet-hearts," and you will be pleased.—No. 75 Road St. E. City N. C. May 10th 1875.

A FRESH lot of Rock Bridge Alum Mass at Dr. JAS. N. BUTT'S City Drug Store. March 16th, 1875.

SEWERS. READERS, AND WORKERS AT NIGHT.

IMPORTANT TO KNOW

KEROSENE. KEROSENE.

BE sure to call at Dr. JAS N BUTT'S to get your Kerosene 150 degrees fire test It will give very much better light, will burn.

FRESH arrival of Drugs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Congress Water, Turpentine, 150 degrees fire test Kerosene Oil (the very best), also Drummond Light Burners, &c., &c., at Dr. JAS. N. BUTT'S City Drug Store. March 16th, 1875.

AT DR. BUTT'S you will find large stocks of the following Stationery, viz: Legal, Billet, and plain Note Paper, Congress Letter Cap. Legal Cap, also a great variety of Envelopes, Pens, etc. etc., at JAS. N. BUTT'S.

FINE Medium and Common Pocket Cutlery at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S.

LAMPS in great variety, Side Brackets, Reflector Chandeliers, Lanterns, and large lot Chimneys at JAS. N. BUTT'S

AS usual in Drug Stores we offer you the finest article of Green Tea. If you want a good drink be sure to call and get some at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S.

A LARGE LOT of Cigars at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S City Drug Store; good, medium and common.

A LARGE line of Trusses, Supporters and Shoulder braces at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Three Points for Consideration.

During the past five years the VEGETINE has been steadily working itself into public favor, and those who were at first most incredulous in regard to its merits, are now its most ardent friends and supporters.

There are three essential causes for those having such a horror of patent medicine, changeing their opinion and lending their influence towards the advancement of VEGETINE. 1st, It is an honestly-prepared menicine from barks, roots and herbs. 2d, It honestly accomplishes all that is claimed for it, without leaving any bad effects in the system. 3d, It presents honest vouchers in testimonials from honest, well-known citizens, whose signatures are a sufficient guarantee of their earnestness in the matter. Taking into consideration the vast quantity of medicines brought conspicuously before the dublic through the flaming advertisements in newspaper columns, with no proof of merrit or genuine vouchers of what it has done, we should be pardoned for manifesting a small degree of pride in presenting the following testimonial fro Rev. J. S. DICKERSON, D. D., the popular and ever-genial paster of the South Baptist Church, Boston:

THE TIRED BODY SUES FOR SLEEP.

BOSTON, March 26, 1874.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.

Dear Sir—It is as much from a sence of duty as of gratitude that I write to say that your VEGETINE—even if it is a patent medicine, has been of great help to me when nothing else seemed to avail which I could safely use. Either excessive mental work or manual care crings upon me a nerveus exhaustion that desperately needs sleep, but as desperately defies it. Night after night the poor, tired body sues for sleep until the day-dawn is welcomed back, and we begin our work tired out with an almost fruitless chase after rest. Now I have found that a little VEGETINE taken just before I retire gives me sweet and immediate sleep, and without any of the evil effects of the usual nacotics. I think two things would tend to make brain-workers sleep. 1st. A little less work. 2d, A little more VEGETINE. This prescription has helped me.

Now I have a particular horror of "patent medicines" but I have a greater horror of being afraid to tell the straightest truth. The VEGETINE has helped me, and I own it up.

Yours, &c., J. S. DICKERSON.

VALUABLE EVIDENCE.

The following unsolicited testimonial from Rev. O. T. WALKER, D D formerly paster of the Bowdoin Sq. Church, and at present settled in Providence R. I., cannot be esteemed as reliable evidence

No one should fail to observe that this testimonial is the result of two year's experience with the use of VEGETINE in the Rev Mr Walker's family, who now pronounces it invaluable.

Providence, R. I. 164 Transit street.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:

I feel bound to express with my signature the high value I place upon your VEGETINE. My family have used it for the last two years. In nervous debility it is invaluable, and I recommend it to all who may need an invigorating, renovating tonic.

O. T WALKER,
Formerly Paster of Bowdoin Sq. Church Boston,

THE BEST EVIDENCE.

The following letter from Rev E S BEST, paster M E Church, Natick, Mass, will be read with interest by physicians also those suffering from the same disease as afflicted the son of the Rev. E S BEST. No person can doubt this testimony, and their is no doubt about the curative powers of VEGETINE

NATICK, Mass, Jan. 1, 1874.

MR H R STEVENS:

Dear Sir—We have good reason for regarding your VEGETINE a medicine of the greatest value. We feel assured that it has been the means of saving our son's life. He is now seventeen years of age; for the last two years he has suffered from necrosis of his leg, caused by scrofulous affection, ane was son far reduced that nearly all who saw him thought his recovery impossible. A council of able physicians conid give us but the faintest hope of ever rallying, two of the number declard that he was beyond the reach of human remedies, that even amputation could not save him, as he had not vigor enough to endure the operation. Just then we commenced giving him VEGETINE, and from that time to the present he has been continuously improving. He has lately resumed his studies, thrown away crutches and cane, and walks about cheerfully and strong.

Though there is still some discharge from the opening where the limb was lanced, we have the fullest confidence that in a little time he will be perfectly cured.

He has taken about three dozen bottles of VEGETINE, but lately use but very little, as he declares that he is two well to be taking medicine. Respectfully yours, E. S. BEST, Mrs. L. C. P. BEST.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE.

178 Baltic street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Nov. 14, 1874.

H. R. STEVENS ESQ.

Dear Sir—From personal benefit received by its use, as well as from personal knowledge of those whose cure thereby have seemed almost miraculous, I can most heartily and sincerely recommend the VEGETINE for the complaints for which it is claimed to cure.

JAMES LUDLOW, Late paster Calvary Baptist church Sacrum str., Chi.

VEGETINE is sold by all Druggists.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

TWO MILK COWS, One entirely red, and the other a yellowish red, with a white streak down the back, and younger than the first mentioned. They were turned in the Streets on Saturday morning July 10th, and have not been seen, or heard from, since. A liberal reward, will be paid for any information, which will lead to their recovery, or for evidence which will establish the guilt of person, who may have taken them. My impression is that they are both in my mark, which, is a crap, and under-keel, in each ear, and a slit in the right.

R. C. JENKINS,
Main St.,
Elizabeth City N. C.

July 14th 1875.—1.

ATTENTION DELINQUENT TAX-PAYERS!

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons in Pasquotank County who have not listed their taxable property, to do so before the Register of Deeds between THIS DATE and the

1st DAY OF JULY,

or the penalty imposed by law in case of such failure will be strictly enforced.

P. JOHN,
THOS. P. WILCOX, Chm'n.
Clerk.

J. H. ZIEGLER

CABINET-MAKER AND UNDERTAKER

Most respectfully informs his customers, friends and the public generally that he has increased his facilities for carrying on the business of Cabinet Making and Undertaking. He is now prepared to furnish

METALIC AND WOOD

COFFINS

of the latest improved kind and best quality *will at two hours notice*, and as cheap as they can be purchased in this or any other market.

His HEARSE will be ready at all times to serve his customers at any distance.

Undertakers in adjoining Counties can be furnished with Metalic Coffins as cheap as they can be bought at Norfolk or Baltimore.

His shop and Ware Rooms are on Ehringhaus Street, 3 doors West of Road.

Elizabeth City, N. C. 52 vol. 4-1yr.

R. R. SPEED.— —JOHN BLACK

SPEED & BLACK,

General Life, Fire and Marine In's Ag'ts

S. W. corner of Main and Road St.,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Capital Represented $40,000,000.

Issues every *desirable* kind of Life Policy, *Mutual and Stock.*

Insurable property placed in *First-class* Companies *at lowest rates.*

Will adjust *Life and Fire* losses in any pt of Eastern North Carolina.

April 11th, 1872.-1yr.

FRANK M. COOK,

WATCH MAKER & JEWELER,

No. 70 Road Street,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

HAVING located in Eliz City N. C. is prepared to operate in the Watch Maker and Jeweler business in all its departments. He respectfully solicit a share of patronage.

☞ Clocks, Spectacles and Jewelry always on hand.

WONDER-ful are the 'revelations of the GEM—the best and cheapest Microscope for common use in the world. Scientific, valuable, instructive, entertaining, practical, amusing, astonishing. A treasure in every home. Thousands in use. Magnifies 10,000 times. Makes a log of a hair, etc. Only $1.50. Send money in letter and get it by mail, prepaid. Agts wntd. Address Beverly Co. 294 Walnut-av. Chicago

8v6—1yr.

BLATCHLEY'S

Improved CUCUMBER WOOD PUMP is the acknowledged STANDARD of the market, by popular verdict, the best pump for the least money. Attention is invited to Blatchley's Improved Bracket, the Drop Check Valve, which can be withdrawn without disturbing the joints, and the copper chamber which never cracks, scales or rusts and will last a life time. For sale by Dealers and the trade generally In order to be sure that you get Blatchley's Pump, be careful and see that it has my trade-mark as above. If you do not know where to buy, descriptive circulars, together with the name and address of the agent nearest you will be promptly furnished by addressing with stamp.

CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, Manufacturer,
506 Commerce St., Philadelphia, Pa

March 3 -6m.

KINGSFORD'S
OSWEGO
PURE AND

Silver Gloss Starch,

For the Laundry.

MANUFACTURED BY
T. KINGSFORD & SON,
The best Starch in the World.

Gives a beautiful finish to the Linen, and the difference in cost between it and common starch is scarcely half a cent for an ordinary washing. Ask your Grocer for it.

KINGSFORD'S

Oswego Corn Starch,

For Puddings, Blanc, Mange, Ice Cream, &c.

Is the Original—Established in 1848. And preserves its reputation as Purer, Stronger and more delicate than any other article of the kind offered, either of the same name or with other titles,

Stevenson Macadam, Ph. D., &c., the highest chemical authority of Europe, carefully analyzed this Corn Starch, and says it is a most excellent article of diet and in chemical and feeding properties is fully equal to the best arrow root.

Directions for making Puddings, Custards, &c., accompany each one pound package.

For Sale by all First-class Grocers.

45-3m. (H. C. & CO.)

American Wash Blue.

FOR LAUNDRY AND HOUSEHOLD USE,

MANUFACTURED AT THE
AMERICAN ULTRAMARINE WORKS,
NEWARK, N. J.

OUR WASH BLUE is the best in the world. It does not streak, contains nothing injurious to health or fabric, and is used by all the laundries on account of its pleasing effect and cheapness. Superior for whitewashing. Put up in packages convenient for family use. Price 10 cents each.

For sale by grocers everywhere. Always ask for the American Wash Blue. if you want the cheapest and best.

AMERICAN ULTRAMARINE WORKS,
Office 72 William Street,
5 1 y. (H C & Co.) New York.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.

SUPERINTENDANT'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, N. C.

TRAINS on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad will run daily [Sundays excepted] as follows:

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Raleigh,.....?.....9,35 A. M.
Arrives at Weldon.....3,30 P. M.
Leaves Weldon,.....9,50 A. M.
Arrives at Raleigh,.....3,45 P. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leave Raleigh,.....5,15 A. M.
Arrives at Weldon,.....5.15 P. M.
Leaves Weldon,.....2,20 A. M.
Arrives at Raliegh,.....2,40 P. M.

Mail train make close connection at Weldon with the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and Bay line Steamers via. Baltimore, to and from all points North, West and Northwest, and with Petersburg Railroad via. Petersburg, Richmond, and Washington City, to and from all points North and Northwest.

And at Raliegh with the North Carolina Railroad to and from all points South and Southwest, and with the Raliegh & Augusta Air Line to Haywood and Fayettville.

A. B. ANDREWS,
49—tf. Gen'l Superintendant.

ARTHUR SPRUILL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Columbia N. C.

Practice in the several Courts and makes ollections in all parts of the State.

48-1yr.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRODRICKS & SMITH,

WATER STREET,

Kerps constantly on hand the largest and most complete Stock of Goods in the City.

NEW GOODS

are constantly arriving and being sold at LOWEST CASH PRICES.

For Bargains

in FIRST CLASS GOODS of all discriptions

GO TO

Brodericks & Smith.

ATLANTIC HOTEL

NORFOLK, VA.

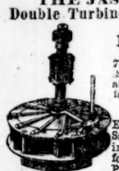
R. S. DODSON, PROPRIETOR.

BOARD, First and Second floors per Day $3.00
Third and Fourth " " 2.50

Special Terms for Permanent Boarders

Jne 18th, 1873.

THE JAS. LEFFEL
Double Turbine Water Wheel,



Manufactured by
POOLE & HUNT,
Baltimore, Md.
7,000 NOW IN USE!
Simple, Strong, Durable, always reliable and satisfactory.

Manufacturers, also, of Portable & Stationary Engines, Steam Boilers, Saw & Grist Mills, Mining Machinery, Gearing for Cotton Mills, Flour, Paint, White Lead and Oil Mill Machinery, Hydraulic and other Presses, &c. Shafting, Pulleys and Hangers a specialty. Machine made Gearing; Accurate and of very best finish. Send for Circulars.

VALUABLE RESIDENCE, STORE HOUSE AND DOCTORS STAND

AT PRIVATE SALE.

Wishing to move to Norfolk va., I offer for sale the residence on which I live containing forty acres of land more or less, having a two story house nearly new containing eight large rooms a large, and well arranged store house one and half story high nearly new, two ware houses, smoke house, dairy, Doctors office, &c. This is decidedly one of the best country stands for mercantile business east of the Chowan River, any business man with capital could sell at least twenty thousand dollars a year; it is also an excellent stand for a practicing physician; it is a very desirable neighborhood being convenient to Churches and School houses. Any one wishing to purchase would do well to examine the premises. Price moderate and terms would be accomodating. For which parties can apply to ths undersigned or Jn. L. Hinton.

JAS. M. WHITE.

Rose Dale, Pasquotank Co., N. C.
Nov. 23 1874.—6 m.

C. WEST & SONS,

ALADDIN SECURITY OIL

WARRANTED 150 DEGREES FIRE TEST.

THE BEST HOUSEHOLD OIL IN THE WORLD.

Indorsed by the Fire Insurance Companies.

Read the following Certificate selected from many others.

Howard FIRE INSURANCE COMPAY OF BALTIMORE. Baltimore, December, 23, 1874.—Messrs, C. West & Sons—Gentlemen: Having used the various Oils sold in this city for illuminating purposeses, I take pleasure in recommending your "Aladdin Security" as the safest and best ever used in our household.

Yours, trnly,
(Signed.) ANDREW REESE, President.

it will not explode.

ASK YOUR STOREKEEPERS FOR IT.

WHOLESALE DEPOT.

C. WEST & SON

113 and 115 W. Lombard St, Baltimore Md.

6 m

FOWLER'S Cash and One Price STORE.

The stock consist of Dry Goods, Notions, Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps, Clothing, &c, and in the GROCERY Department will be found a full supply of such goods as are usually kept in a first class Grocery Store. Among Silks Dress Goods are Black and Fancy Silks, Pure Mohairs, Poplins, Lustres, and White Wool Goods, Linens, &c. In Notions you will find Colored Lawns, all, Hamburg Edgings and insertions, Handkerchiefs for Ladies, Misses Thimbles, Silver & Gems, Table Linen Counterpins, Damask Table Cloths, &c. Napkins and Doyles, Towels, &c. Goods shown & prices stated with pleasure. Thanks for past patronage.

WATER STREET, ELIZ. CITY, N. C.

TO

the good people of the country and surrounding City and surrounding third I desire to say that I now have a full Stock of GOODS and propose to sell them, for Cash, at such prices as will enable me to sell. Seasonable Goods and prices Ou'. I shall endeavor to please those who may favor me with their patronage. I do not claim to sell goods for less than they can be bought at wholesale, but will use every means to buy them at lowest prices and sell at a small profit. The quality of the goods will show what they are upon Examination, and on earnestly solicited. All wishing cheap goods and to pay a small profit please call and

DRY POINT MILLS.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Manufacture

YELLOW PINE LUMBER,

Laths, Pickets

and

JUNIPER SHIGNLES.

Especial attention paid to bill stuff. Ordinary sizes of building material on hand.

A. H. WHITCOMB Proprietor.

P. W. MELICK

FURNITURE

Books, News, and NOVELTIES.

Orders for anything pertaining to the business will be promptly filled.

WATER STREET,

ELIZABETH CITY,

N. C.

JOHN WILLIAMS. THOS. P. WILLIAMS, JR

JOHN WILLIAMS & SON

GENERAL

Commission Merchants

141 PEARL STREET,
NEW YORK.

REFERENCES:

Mrs. Elliott Bros, Baltimore.
Thos. P. Williams, Esq. Baltimore.
W. M Egan, Esq. Chicago.
Mess. R. Habersham's Son & Co. Savannah.
H. C. Winslow, Esq. Buffalo, N. Y.
Mess. J. W. Grandy & Sons, Norfolk.
R. K. Winslow, Esq. Cleveland.

47-3m.

GEORGE PAGE & CO.,
Manufacturers of
PATENT PORTABLE CIRCULAR
SAW MILLS,
ALSO STATIONARY & PORTABLE
STEAM ENGINES,
No. 5 N. Schroeder st.
BALTIMORE, MD

Grist Mills, Leffel's Turbine Water Wheels, Wood Working Machinery of all kinds, and Machinists Sundries.
SEND FOR CATALOGUES.

ELECTION NOTICE.

IN conformity to an Act of the General Assembly an Election will be held in the county of Pasquotank, N. C., on the

1st Thursday in August 1875

at the several voting precincts in said county for the election of Township officers and for a delegate to the Constitutional Convention.

A poll will also be opened for voting on the question of levying an additional tax sufficient to keep the public schools of the county open four months in the year.

JOHN T. PRICE,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, E. City, July 10th, 1875.

CO GRESS HALL,

CAPE MAY, N. J.,

J. F. CAKE, Proprietor.

CONGRESS HALL is situated on the highest point of land in Cape May, with the Finest Lawn on the Atlantic Coast, containing Six Acres. It is furnished throughout with Walnut; Gas in every room.

The Piazzas are twenty-five feet in width, with balconies from second story.

The Hotel has accomodations for ONE THOUSAND GUESTS.

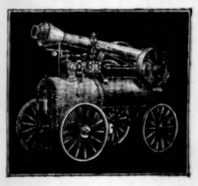
OPEN JUNE 7th.

TERMS:—$4.50 Per Day. 41-tf.

Steam Engines

AND

BOILERS,



CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,

&c. &c.

MANUFACTURED BY
Messrs FRIK & CO.
WAYNESBORO
FRANKLIN CO. PA.

BELIEVING, as I do that this Factory turns out strictly first class work, and that within the next ten years, all progressive farmers, and cotton gin men, will consider the steam engine as much a necessity as the horse power has been heretofore, the economy of steam vs. horse power, becoming more and more apareut every year, to all wide awake men. I have taken the agency for the above machinery in the counties east of the Chowan river, and am prepared to furnish at short notice at factory prices with frieght added from Hagerstown Md. any size engine and boiler desired, from 2 to 200 horse power, also pumps, governors, shafts, hangers, pulleys &c.

Portable engins set up and satisfactory started free of cost to purchasers.

A 6 horse portable now on exhibition, at the shop of J. F. Sanders Elizabeth, City We do not propose to compete with the numerous *low* price engines now in the market, but propose to sell a strictly first class engine, complete in all its parts, which will perform all we claim for it, with ordinary care and last a life time.

Any information in regard to machinary used in our section, as to prices, best makers &c. furnished on application. Discriptive Catalogue and price list sent to any one who will favor me with their address.

Elizabeth City, N.C. J. W. SAWYER!
June 16th 1875. tf.

NORTH CAROLINA, } Superior Court.
Pasquotank County, } Summer Term.

T. D. Pendleton,
VS.
Wm. H. Adams & Jos C Chandler a firm doing business under the name and style of Adams & Chandler.

IT APPEARING that the Defendents above named are non-residents of the State and summons and attachment having been issued in the above entitled cause returnable at the next term of the Superior Court to be held for said County on the 4th Monday after the 2nd Monday in July 1875, commanding Defendants to appear and answer the complaint of the Plaintiff in a civil action for the recovery of Five Hundred and Eighteen dollars and Forty-seven cents, due by note payable to W. A. Greenleaf and assigned to Plaintiff; It is hereby ordered that publication be made in the "North Carolinian" a newspaper published in Pasquotank County for the space of four weeks, notifying the Defendants to appear at the next term of the Superior Court to be held for said County, and answer the complaint of the Plaintiff, or judgement pro-confesso will be taken against them.

Witness my hand at office in E. City, this the 1st day of July, 1875.

MILES COMMANDER;
Superior Court Clerk
of Pasquotank County.

7-4w.

IMPORTANT

To Consuptives

A Gentleman having been so fortunate as to cure his son of Consumption in its worst stages, after being given up to die by the most celebrated physicians, desires to make known the cure (which proves successful in every case) to those afflicted with Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Consumptinn, and all Affections of the Throat and Lungs, and will send the Recipe, free of charge to all who desire it, if they will forward their address to DANIEL ADEE, 32 Liberty St., New York. 47-6m.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS

2 to 12 Horse Powe.

THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST.

Address, for full particulars L. GUMP
O. 179 William St. N. Y.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Shephard Street Mills.

GRAIN WANTED

HAVING leased the Shephard Street Mills AT ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., we are prepared to buy Wheat and Corn highest market prices for Cash.

Flour and meal will be constantly kept on handfor sal

11-tf. JOHN McDOWELL & CO

THE GREAT BALOON.

You've heard about the great balloon
In which Professor Wise
Proposed to go to Europe
By sailing through the skies.
He proposed to show the people
A quicker way for trips
Than ever had been known before,
By sailing o'er in ships.

Well everything seemed lovely
Upon that Autumn day,
When they began to pump in gas
To bear the barge away.
They pumped and pumped with all their power,
And things seemed nigh adjusted—
When there came an awful crash,
And the mighth bubble busted.

It's ever thus in human life
Go where so'er we may
The darkest night will all succeed
The brightest, sunniest day.
There are exceptions to this rule,
Where all the days are fair,
For one, go down to Jones
You'll find things all right there.

We've thought it best in
This little fact to mention
You need not fear that they'll indulge
Beyond their power of retention
And when they undertake to go
Their geer's so well adjusted
They'll move straight forward to
work,
With no fear of being "busted."

GO TO

GRANT MANNING CO

—FOR—

Furniture and Matresses.

Johnson's Hall, 186 Main St
NORFOLK VA.

1875 Spring Season 1875

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Having permanently located in Elizabeth City, asks the citizens of Pasquotank and adjacent counties to favor him with a share of their patronage. Having had 37 years experience in the profession, enables him to perform operations that cannot be excelled in any city. Satisfaction given or no charge. Office will be open on, or about the 10th of December, at the Old Dental Stand in the "Carolinian Building" up stairs over Dr. John's Printing Office.

SCHOOL TAX.

Commissioner's Office, }
Pasquotank Co., Elizabeth City, N. C }
June 7th, 1875.

AT the request of a large number of citizens and in pursuance of the requirements of the School law the Commissioners of Pasquotank County have ordered that the question of leving an additional tax sufficient to keep the schools of the county open four months of the year be submitted to the qualified voters of the county at the regular election to be held on the 6th day of August 1875. Those in favor of said tax will vote ballots "For School Tax," those opposed to it "Against School Tax."

P. JOHN,
THOS. P. WILCOX, Chm'n.
Clerk.

51 6t

PRIVATE BOARDING.

The Subscriber has opened a Private Boarding House on Water Street, near the Steam Boat landing. Boarders taken by the month week or day. Also lodging and meals.

Price $1.50, per day.

A. L. PENDLETON
E. City N. C. April 21, 1875-3m.

J. W. ETHERIDGE

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT

IN ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.

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Fresh and Salt Fish, Oysters, Terrapin Game, Poultry, Eggs, &c.

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NOTICE.

New Steamboat line between Norfolk and Elizabeth City.

Str Mary E. Roberts will leave Norfolk for Elizabeth City every Tuesday at 6 a. m.

Returning leave Elizabeth City for Norfolk, every Friday at 4 o'clock P. M.

This steamer pro-rates with the Bay Line Old Dominion, S. S. Co., and the Clyde Line for Philadelphia.

BRODERICKS & SMITH.

July 14 tf.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

How to Make Hay.

At a late meeting of the Elmira (N. Y.) farmers' club the question of cutting grass and making hay was considered: A. R. Frost said: I am greatly in favor of cutting grass while it is yet grass, before it reaches the woody stage. It makes hay of far better quality, especially for feeding to sheep. If it is left standing too long sheep will eat only the heads and a portion of the leaves, leaving the coarse, innutritious stalks as waste, and it is impossible for them to fatten on such feed as ripe timothy hay. When I was a boy it was a common occurrence for sheep to die in wintering, the loss being attributed to lack of care, but I am well satisfied that in many cases there was sufficient cause in the over-ripe timothy which in those days was made into hay. It is true we used to have better meadows then, which I think may be attributed to the fact that the leaf mold was not washed out of the soil as it is now by long-continued tilling. We cut with a scythe, too, leaving more protection to the roots, and besides we did not pasture off closely in the fall, as the custom now is, for we overstock with cattle and sheep, and the result is that we yield to the temptation of a nice aftergrowth, which ought to be left as protection to the sod, and suffer the stock to graze it closely, so that the sod is exposed to the bleak winds of winter, naked and unprotected. On my farm sheep are rarely put on the meadows to graze. I believe if the aftergrowth is not fed off at all the crop in the next season is more than enough better to compensate the apparent loss. If I am to define the exact time when timothy may gathered with the greatest profit, having regard to the quality of the hay and the permanency of the sod, I should say, just at the time when the seed is forming, before it is plump and full, in fact, when it is plainly beginning to form. I am considering this matter with reference to sheep and cows. If the hay is to be used for horses it will do to cut the grass at a later stage. I believe that one ton of hay made from grass cut at the stage I have designated will go as far in feeding sheep or cows as a ton and a quarter cut at a later stage, say when the seed is fully formed. One season I cut a portion of my grass, and having barley ripe I attended to that before finishing my haying, so that what remained was somewhat over-ripe. It seemed to me in the feeding that in weight and lasting qualities the early cut was twice as good as the late cut, which was puffy and light, the stock having no relish for it. For making milk there is no doubt that early cut is vastly superior to late cut grass. I have never been able to cut good grass at what I regard as the proper stage, and draw it in on the same day. It is true I have not used the tedder, but when the grass is succulent as it should be, it seems impossible that it should be sufficiently cured in a few hours of an afternoon to prevent heating and sweating in the mow and turning red, as it often does after such heating. All this is hurtful, even with timothy hay, so I prefer more thorough curing in the meadow. As for clover, I have been obliged in tolerably good weather to leave it out two or three or even four days, for I would much prefer having it cured in the field to having it burn like an oven in the barn. I do not want the experience of President Hoffman or of Secretary Armstrong (alluding to the fact that each had a barn burn with the contents, caused by storing green clover). If I can manage clover to suit I cut it the morning and get in cock toward night. Then with a little opening out and handling it will in two or three days, if fair weather, be fit to go in. I do not want it much exposed to the sun so as to get brown and brittle. I want the bright clover blossoms to show their color in the hay. One thing more I must add in regard to hay making—it is a recommendation for hay caps. They are not expensive, and a set once provided will last many years. Spread over the cocks they preserve the hay from wet even if there should be quite heavy rains. My brother uses caps, and he has told me that they would save his hay through a week of rain. Clover needs such protection more than timothy does.

Seeding to Grass.

We lay down the following requisites for successful seeding: A smooth bed of mellow earth. Covering the seed by surface or brush-harrowing or rolling this mellow surface. If seeded with winter grain, mellowing the surface either in late autumn or in early spring by surface harrowing. If seeded with spring grain, and especially with oats, sowing never more than half the usual amount of grain. The grass crop will be much increased by sowing a large amount of seed—say half a bushel or more per acre. To these requisites we may add, that if the surface of the ground can be dressed with a moderate coat of light compost or short manure before sowing, to be finely intermixed with the soil by a light, subsequent harrowing, it will not only tend to cause all the grass seed to germinate, but its growth will be greatly increased. • A careful and thorough preparation will prove more economical in the end, by the heavy and reliable product which it will afford. Farmers have given much attention to raising great crops of corn, potatoes and carrots, but very little special effort has been made to produce premium crops of grass. Manuring, fine pulverization, and abundant seed, which shall give from three to five tons of hay per acre. Why will not agricultural societies, which offer premiums for heavy crops, include grass as one of the most important of all?—*Country Gentleman.*

Remedies for Cabbage Worms.

Hellebore, lime, salt and similar substances have been used with varied success for the destruction of cabbage worms. It is now stated that bran and buckwheat flour answer the purpose better than any other remedies that have been tried. The bran is simply dusted over the infested cabbages as soon as the worms make their appearance. If the worms are very thick, about a handful of bran is required to each cabbage head, and sometimes it is necessary to go over the plants a second time. A hundredweight of bran is sufficient for an acre. It must be applied when the worms are young. When they are full-grown or very strong, it does not appear to affect them. The buckwheat is sifted upon them by means of a sieve in the evening or in the morning—when the dew is on the plants. If one application does not destroy the worms a second one should be made. It is probable that wheat flour, fine Indian meal or any other pulverulent farinaceous substance would have the same effect—*American Garden.*

Potato Bugs.

For the benefit of those who do not wish to use paris green, I will give my mode of destroying the bugs, or rather the eggs, which is quickly done, and which I have found very effective. Bend over the tops with the hand, extended so as to expose the entire under surface and the leaves on all sides, and where the eggs are found deposited in clusters of from ten to fifty, remove them with the leaf and burn them. The eggs are of a bright orange color, and can readily be seen. One acenstomed to it can walk along at a moderate pace, and can go over thoroughly two to four acres per day, according to the quantity of eggs to be removed. I look over my vines once a week, though it may not be necessary to go over them as often as that. It is much easier destroying fifty eggs on a leaf than to destroy the same number of bugs, and it is done in about the same time it would take to apply an article that many do not like to use.—*S. N. T. Phelps, New York.*

How to Kill the Colorado Beetle.

The gathering of the potato bug seems to fall to the lot of children, and to any sensitive child the handling them with the fingers is an unpleasant task. I suggest the following remedy: Take a common clothespin and whittle it off at the so as to form an easy spring and have the inside faces so that at the point they will fit into each other for half an inch, and you have an implement with which any one may pick up bugs and either kill them or drop them into a vessel for counting. At the same time it is just the thing for destroying the clusters of eggs found on the leaves. It works admirably. No patent applied for.

THE DARING ROBBERY.

Mrs. Danser's Story of the Crime---How the House in New York was Entered---The Lady Blindfolded, Gagged, and Handcuffed---The Stolen Property Worth $14,800.

Mr. Matthias Danser, whose residence it was that was ransacked and robbed in New York, in conversation with a *Times* reporter, spoke of his loss in a very philosophical way, although he betrayed great nervousness in his manner. Mr. Danser said that his wife had been unable to talk with any one except himself, as the physician had ordered that she should be kept as free from excitement as possible, in order that she might recover from the nervousness consequent on the rough treatment she had received. She is considerably bruised, her neck being black and blue from the effects of the choking administered by the bandits as a persuasive measure to induce her to tell them where to find the money and bonds of which they were in search. The story of her adventures, as told by her, was that at about half-past eleven in the morning, after her husband and daughter had gone out, leaving her alone, three young men of respectable appearance stopped in front of the door and critically examined the front of the house. One of them had a blank book in his hand, and seemed to be writing in it with a lead pencil. The other two appeared to be talking in an easy, unconstrained manner, but did not talk much. They had the air of men who were on business, and when they rapped at the basement door, as they did shortly afterward, she supposed it was in relation to some matter of water rates or taxes of some kind. The business was not a pleasant one, and she hesitated about replying to their summons, as she was all alone in the house, and did not wish, on account of her age, to discuss business matters. A second knock, however, followed the first, after a short interval, and to this she responded, opening the door for the supposed officials. Their first words, "something about the water," confirmed her supposition, and, with no misgivings, she allowed them to enter, and as they stepped toward the back part of the hall she followed them unsuspectingly. Unobserved by her, one of the three lagged behind after she had closed the hall door, and locked and bolted it securely. As soon as this was done, the other two seized Mrs. Danser by the throat, choking her to prevent any outcry, and holding her so tightly as to overcome any struggles the feeble old lady might make, they bore her up stairs. She was overcome with terror, but had presence of mind enough to refrain from struggling, realizing her utter helplessness, and knowing that the best thing she could do would be to remain passive.

First seeking the rear part of the third story of the house, as being probably the furthest away from any of the neighbors who might chance to overhear them, they looked carefully at the windows to see that they were closed, and then began questioning their victim and threatening her with death if she did not tell them where to find money and bonds. They said over and over again that unless she told them where to find money and bonds they would cut her throat, but the only answer she could make was that she had no money in the house, and, if there were any bonds, she did not know where they were. They continued the threats until they were satisfied either of the truth of her replies or of the uselessness of spending more time in questioning her, when one of the gang went down stairs and admitted some confederates, how many is not known, but Mrs. Danser believes that the entire gang numbered seven.

It is evident from the fact of the repeated demands made by the robbers for information concerning the whereabouts of bonds that they knew there were bonds kept in the house. Mr. Danser says that the only way they could have known that bonds were kept there was through the facts connected with a former theft of some of the coupons of the bonds that were stolen. He says that three months ago a servant girl, then in his employ, who afterward died in St. Luke's hospital, stole, before leaving the house, some coupons and other papers and a few articles of small value. When he learned of the loss he caused an advertisement to be inserted in several papers offering a reward for the recovery of the coupons, and he thinks that the robbers, seeing the advertisement in the papers, concluded that the bonds were kept in the house. He knew of no other way in which they could have known it, as he had had the bonds since the time he purchased them—before the war—he thinks in 1860. They were of the kind known as Virginia sixes, and although he has not kept very close track of their value, neither wishing to sell nor buy, he believes them to be worth thirty-seven cents on a dollar, which, as the par value of the bonds stolen was $40,000, would make their market value $14,800. After the beginning of the war the payment of the interest on the bonds was stopped, but since then the authorities at Richmond have redeemed the coupons due by an issue of new certificates. Some time ago Mr. Danser sent his coupons through the Citizens' Bank to Richmond for redemption, and received the new certificates, the bonds stolen being of both new and old kinds. They are payable to bearer, and consequently as negotiable as a bank bill.

While Mrs. Danser was guarded by the two men who remained with her when the third went down to admit their confederates, she was bound with a rope which was improvised by tearing in pieces a shirt of Mr. Danser's. With this her ankles were tightly fastened to a bedpost, and with other parts of the shirt she was blindfolded and gagged, and a pair of handcuffs, of the new patent kind, were fastened so tightly on her wrists as to cause her no little pain. She complained of the pain a few minutes afterward, having managed to slip the gag from her mouth. The handcuffs were loosened by one of the gang, who is the only one whom Mrs. Danser thinks she could identify. She describes him as tall and well mannered. The gag was, however, replaced, and she was forced to listen, while utterly powerless, to the ravages of the robbers as they broke and destroyed many things in the search for the bonds, which they at length found. A number of New York Central railroad bonds were found by them, and, being payable only to Mr. Danser, were tossed aside and scattered over the floor.

About Spelling.

Prof. E. L. Youmans says in regard to spelling: When a child enters school there should be no break in its earlier mental unfolding; but this is just what generally occurs. Instead of going on with its normal mental exercises, it is turned off into artificial mental exercises. Instead of still employing its thought mainly upon the properties and relations of things, symbols are substituted for things, and the whole action of the mind becomes a manipulation of symbols. The memory is not only loaded with verbal signs, but these are arbitrary and contradictory; and an accuracy is exacted in retaining them which consumes an immense proportion of the time, and after working great mental mischief, generally ends in failure. Tolerable spelling is, of course, an important thing, but we do not believe in dwarfing or stupefying the mind to gain it. Let it be taught incidentally, and in subordination to the regular exercises of the higher faculties, and the end will be better served than by trying to make it the prime accomplishment of education. Perhaps, in regard to so fundamental a reform, but little is to be expected from the present generation of teachers; but, happily for the hopes of humanity, there is an arrangement by which the present generation of teachers is destined to be taken out of the way.

Their Cupboards.

When Vassar College was built and filled at once by about four hundred inhabitants, none of them could find one closet in the whole immense building. Matthew Vassar was astounded at being told that the girls wanted closets. "Why," he said, "they can have two nails in the wall, one for their school dress and one for their best dress—and what do they want more?" But in spite of the unreasonableness of the demand, the closets had to be built after all.

The Brave Messenger's Story.

James Burke, who so bravely defended his express car from the robbers on the Vandalia road in Illinois, told his story to a reporter who reproduces it thus: The place where the train stopped for water is deserted and gloomy, nor is there any house in the neigborhood. Burke had long expected that some such attempt as this would be made, and thought Longpoint was likely to be the place, consequently he was on the lookout, and the moment he heard the shots fired that killed the engineer, Milo Ames, he closed the doors of his express car, and locked and bolted them. Then he barricaded them with his packages, behind which he intended to defend himself also, if the affair came to close quarters. Immediately after he closed the door the robbers detached the locomotive and express car from the rest of the train, and started the engine on a fast run. One of the robbers must have been an experienced engineer, as Burke heard the whistle blown and the signal for down brakes given. This, he thinks, was intended to make him believe that the train was running all right as usual, and so induce him when it stopped to open the car door. The brakes were applied, and the engine stopped abruptly after running two miles. Then came a low tap on the door, and a voice outside, as if that of a friend, whispered: "Jim, let me in, quick," but Jim couldn't see it, and called out to the intruder to leave the door or he would blow his brains out, and that he would certainly kill the first man that showed his head. The robbers then changed their tactics, and told Burke if he would open the door they wouldn't hurt him, but if he resisted they would certainly kill him. Burke, not caring to reveal his position in the car, uttered not a word. They then, with a crowbar and sledgehammer obtained from the locomotive, tried to break through the doors, and finally commenced firing through them, both at the side and rear. Burke thought it best to show them that he too could play at that game, and he also fired a couple of shots through the doors. This, and the apprehended coming up of men from the train, frightened the robbers away. When the train came up Burke was not certain who they were, and kept his doors closely bolted until the locomotive and express car had been run clear back to Longpoint. Then the number of and sound of the voices convinced him that all was right, and he cautiously peeped out. Burke is quite a young looking man, although he says he has been in the employ of the Adams company for about sixteen years, and has been on the run between here and St Louis for four years. The American Express Company had no special car attached to the train, but they had a messenger with goods and packages in the baggage car, of which fact the robbers were probably not aware. Ames, the engineer, was at first ordered by the bandits to pull out with the locomotive and express car, and commenced to comply, but it suddenly struck the scoundrels that if Ames went out with the locomotive they would, when they stopped, have both him and Burke to contend with, consequently they shot him down and then engineered the locomotive themselves. His body did not fall off the engine, and it was found lying therein, cold and stiff, when the locomotive and express car were brought back to the rest of the train. There were at least five of the robbers, and perhaps more.

People's Love of Quarrel.

There is much truth in the following. Perhaps some of our readers will recognize the likeness. If it is true more than half of the ill-will which men and women manufacture for mutual misery results from the habit of emphasizing differences in an offensive manner. It is just as well to know the cause and, if we can, remove it:

There are some persons who seem to make it their first object on forming a new acquaintance to discover the points of antagonism that exist between them. They will inquire what political party or religious sect he represents, or ask opinion upon mooted questions, and then proceed by their favorite arguments to controvert and dispute his views. They hail the approach of a friend to give him their testimony against some of his cherished notions, to inform him of recent facts that they have discovered and fresh proofs that they have received, as to the correctness of their own views and the fallacy of his. There may be twenty subjects on which they could harmonize with him perfectly, and where a mutual feeling cordially expressed would unite them in bonds of sympathy; but they prefer to seize upon a single point of difference, and harp upon it until the growing excitement and displeasure produces a mutual alienation of feeling, which at length separates them. Such a course convinces no one, helps no one, inspires no one; on the contrary, it nourishes an antagonism of feeling which is by no means an essential accompaniment of antagonistic views. It displays a vanity and egotism which are always offensive; it is directly opposed to the spirit of freedom, which is as eager to accord the right of free thought as to calm it; it is, moreover, the surest way to prejudice the mind against the very views which are thus unpleasantly forced into unwilling ears.

Upholding one's honest convictions is of course a very different thing from dogmatism, egotism, or even vanity, and men, therefore, may well be charitable toward those of different creeds in religion, and different parties in politics. Better always to cultivate our sympathies and correspondences, than our dislikes and antagonisms, and on such points as mercy, justice, and amiability, there is really no ground for disagreement.

Directions for Restoring Persons Apparently Dead from Drowning.

I. Lose no time. Carry out these directions on the spot.

II. Remove the froth and mucus from the mouth and nostrils.

III. Hold the body for a few seconds only, with the head hanging down, so that the water may run out of the lungs and windpipe.

IV. Loosen all tight articles of clothing about the neck and chest.

V. See that the tongue is pulled forward if it falls back into the throat. By taking hold of it with a handkerchief it will not slip.

VI. If the breathing has ceased, or nearly so, it must be stimulated by pressure of the chest with the hands, in imitation of the natural breathing; forcibly expelling the air from the lungs, and allowing it to re-enter and expand them by the elasticity of the ribs. Remember that this is the most important step of all.

To do it readily, lay the person on his back, with a cushion, pillow or some firm substance under his shoulders; then press with the flat of the hands over the lower part of the breast bone and the upper part of the abdomen, keeping up a regular repetition and relaxation of pressure twenty or thirty times a minute. A pressure of thirty pounds may be applied with safety to a grown person.

VII. Rub the limbs with the hands or with dry cloths constantly, to aid the circulation and keep the body warm.

VII. As soon as the person can swallow, give a tablespoonful of spirits in hot water, or some warm coffee or tea.

IX. Work deliberately. Do not give up too quickly. Success has rewarded the efforts of hours.

Published at the request of the Humane Society of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, 1875.

Advice for Dull Times.

Advertising is a great bother. It only brings a lot of folks to your place of business. If they want you, let them hunt you up. Then if you get your name in the paper you will be bored with drummers, and people from the country will call on you and you will have to show them goods, and like enough have to do up bundles for them, which will exhaust your stock so much that you will be obliged to buy more goods, which is a great trouble. If you advertise, too, it gives your place a reputation abroad; folks will go there and crowd you, and make it too lively. If you don't want to do anything, keep as still as you can.

FILKINS, THE EXPRESS ROBBER.

Was His Skeleton Found in the Sewer of Clinton Prison?--Evidence that he is still Alive.--The Late Express Robberies Supposed to be under his Direction.

The case of the American express robbery and attempted murder of the messenger at Albany, a few years ago, writes a correspondent, is revived by the story that the skeleton of John L. Filkins, the supposed robber, has been found in one of the sewers leading from the Clinton prison. The robbery and the circumstances surrounding and succeeding it were all of a singular and interesting character, and the events which have developed from time to time since the imprisonment and escape of Filkins are of such a remarkable nature as to excuse the suspicion that this skeleton story is more romantic than truthful. Nothing in the line of American crimes was ever bolder or more skillfully planned and executed than the one in question, and that the perpetrator was ever found was due more to a series of Providential happenings than to any skill of the detectives.

The story of the robbery, as well as the events which immediately followed, awakened an almost universal interest at the time. One evening, in midwinter, when the owl train for Boston arrived at the Greenbush or East Albany station, one of the attachees of the train named Colson heard groans from the direction of the express car, and upon investigation he found that Halpine, the messenger, had been shot, the keys of the safe taken from him and the contents of the safe appropriated by the robber and would-be murderer. Although several bullets had been put through his head Halpine was yet conscious, and before being taken from the car he gave a minute account of what happened, and his statement was written down by the conductor of the train. He said that just after leaving Albany a man jumped into the car, and after firing upon him several times took away the keys and went hurriedly through the safe and then left the car just as the train had crossed the east end of the Hudson river bridge. He described the robber as a tall man, with heavy black beard, and was very particular in the description of his dress and general appearance. One or two parties were arrested on suspicion and afterward released. In the course of a few days suspicion fell upon Filkins. He had for a long time been pressed for funds, and suddenly he began paying up some bills which were held against him, and in their payment he tendered currency resembling that which was taken from the express safe. Another and more conclusive circumstance was the finding of a pistol on the ice under the bridge, which was identified by an Albany dealer as one he had sold to Filkins a few days before. It was then determined to arrest him, but when the officers went to do this he was not to be found. He was discovered in western New York shortly afterward, and had disguised himself by cutting off a full beard which he had worn for years. There was a long trial, in which the most eminent counsel was employed on both sides. The evidence, as may be supposed, was very strong against the accused, and he was convicted and sentenced to twenty years in the State prison. About the only points in his favor were the fact that Halpine's description was exactly the reverse of Filkins' actual appearance, and the establishing of his whereabouts a few moments after the shooting and robbery must have taken place. Neither of these circumstances, however, were sufficient to balance the weight of circumstantial and other evidence brought to bear against him.

I am not aware just now how many times the bold and shrewd genius broke away from the Clinton prison before his final leave taking. It is a matter of public record, though, that he got away two or three times, and on the occasion of his last departure it is related that he walked out boldly in the middle of the day, and that the officers were so dumbfounded that they did not realize what was going on until it was too late to recapture the prisoner. This is the story that was told at the time, and, if correct, there can be little truth in the statement that it was his skeleton which was found in the sewer of the prison the other day. The reported supposition is that he entered it via one of the water closets, and when he reached the end he found it secured by strong bars of iron and heavy walls of masonry. The idea that this skeleton was the mortal remains of the express robber is already disregarded, and the belief is current in some quarters that he is still alive and well in the neighboring Dominion of Canada.

Assuming that Filkins is still alive, it is not unreasonable to think of him in connection with some of these later express robberies in the western part of the country. All of them seem to indicate that the attempts were made or directed by a person perfectly familiar with the railroad and express business, and there is probably not in the whole United States a man any better posted in this respect than Filkins. Over twenty years of his life was spent in a baggage and express car. He commenced as a brakeman on a passenger train between Albany and Springfield, and for over twelve years he was through baggage master between Boston and Albany. Afterward he was a messenger for the American Express Company between Boston and Springfield and subsequently between Albany and Suspension Bridge. In the latter part of his career in the express business he had charge of the transferring of the money safes of the American Company in Albany, a position which he resigned for the purpose of engaging in business for himself. During all this time he was uniformly faithful and honest, and there were many days when millions of dollars passed through his hands. When he went into business for himself he was unfortunate, and, to relieve himself of the importunities of creditors, he became so desperate as to resort to robbery and murder.

He was always regarded as a singularly genial fellow among his friends, and in the qualities of bravery and recklessness there are few who could equal him. As a daring robber he possessed all the requisites, and that he ignored consequences is manifested by his bold and successful attempts to escape from the Clinton prison. The attempt made to rob a train on the Vandalia railroad looks like a job of Filkins' management. The engineer, Milo Eames, who was shot by one of the robbers, belongs in Washington, Mass., and was employed on the Boston and Albany railroad the same time that Filkins was.

A Touching Story.

The reason for the friendship to the white race of Spotted Tail is made known to the public as follows: Some years ago the family of this chief were living at Fort Laramie, garrisoned at that time by companies of an Ohio volunteer cavalry regiment. One member of the family was the chief's favorite daughter, a girl just entering upon her womanhood. The girl fell violently in love with one of the Ohio officers, a fine looking young fellow, who did all he could to convince her that her affection was foolish and hopeless. Day after day she hung around his quarters, waiting hours to catch sight of him, and perfectly happy if only able to follow him about. It puzzled her that she, a princess, was not able to win the love of this young soldier. At length her father learned how matters stood, and coming for her, sent her away among friends in the Rocky mountains. There she gradually pined away till finally the chief was summoned to receive her dying message. When he reached her side she urged him for his own sake and for the sake of his people to be at peace with the whites. This message given, she died. Her father had her body conveyed to Laramie and buried among the pale faces. Spotted Tail often speaks of his dead daughter, and once in a great council with the whites said: "Were not the hopelessness of resistance and the dictates of policy sufficient to restrain me from acts of war, the pledge I made my dead child in her dying hour would cause me to keep at peace with your children."

Gen. Rosecrans announces his intention of writing a book on the late war.

With a Grave Digger.

The song of labor, however pleasant it generally is, is dreary when it is sung by the grave digger's pick. The dull notes come blunted and smothered from the half-dug tomb, and the grating sound of the shovel as it gathered the earth of the newly made grave told its own story of death that found echo somewhere in a home of sorrow and mourning.

He was smoking a short clay pipe, and his coat was buttoned up close under his chin. He was down about four feet, and all the evidence there was of a human being in the grave was the tossing of clay and gravel to the surface. He spoke not a word, and after looking up and finding but a curious observer, he continued his labor. The robins sang and the sparrows twittered, and the newborn breezes of early spring sighed in the ceders and pines; and the cemetery, just disrobed of its mantle of snow, was indeed a weird yet pleasant picture.

"How deep do you dig 'em?" was the first question ventured.

The man looked up, wiped his perspired brow with his sleeve and bluntly replied, "accordin' to orders."

"On an average, how deep do you go down?" was the next question.

"Eight feet is a pretty good depth, sometimes a little more and sometimes a little less. I've dug graves ten feet deep in other parts; its all accordin' to how the soil is."

And the toiler went on with his work. He seemed impressed with the solemnity of his calling and he appeared unwilling to talk.

"How long does it take to dig a grave, sir?" was asked.

"According to what we have to go through. Sometimes it is clay, or gravel or rock. All depends on that. I've dug two in a day, and then we've been as high as three days at one. Then we had rock to go through several feet, and then again we have given up jobs when they couldn't be done, if we'd strike a solid ledge that we couldn't get through."

"Pretty hard work, ain't it?"

"Yes, sir; it's all stoopin' and mighty hard on the back. Ain't much room to turn around, and you've got to work right and left-handed. Some diggers gets paid so much for every grave and others are hired by the day. Most graves is plain, while the rest are walled up from the bottom. They cost more."

"Presume you are accustomed to tears?"

"Yes, pretty much," said the man with a sigh. "I'm been to many a funeral and seen a many a sad sight. Fillin' up the graves, and droppin' the dirt on the coffin lid when the preachers say 'dust to dust,' ain't a very pleasant job at all times. Sometimes it's very tryin' to hold a woman and keep her from tumblin' right into the grave. But it only lasts a couple of minutes with us, and then they go and leave us to fill in the hole that we worked hard to dig out. It touches anybody's heart to see mothers get buried, and that's about what I hate most. When the smallpox plague was we were very busy. Sometimes we'd bury 'em and nobody would be around. It is dangerous then. When there is no graves to be dug we work around on the lots."

The above is the pith of the conversation held with the man as he toiled in the grave. He was blunt and plain, and spoke only when he stopped to straighten his back.

In the Detroit Police Court.

"Hold up your head, swell out your chest, and inform me, James Manchester, of the leading incidents in your career for the last twenty-four hours," said his honor to the next prisoner.

"He is the man who broke that winder," explained Bijah.

"Ah, yes. On or about the solemn hour of midnight last night you sailed down Larned street and maliciously and with wickedness aforethought smashed, broke, shivered, ruined, and destroyed a light of glass measuring 16x22, the said glass being situated in a saloon window."

"There was a fellow in there going to lick me," explained the red-necked James.

"And his name it was—what?"

"I dunno that, but he drew a knife on me about four weeks ago."

"Where was it?"

"I don't remember, but I know he's a reg'lar rough."

"And you fear him?"

"I do."

"And you expect he will stab you?"

"Yes, sir."

"I guess he won't—not right away. I'll make your sentence thirty days, and I don't think he will get into the house of correction and hurt you."

"I hain't done anything!" protested James.

"I know it—you are about to do something now—to make chairs."

"Well, I won't work!"

"I wouldn't either—I'd sit on a divan and do nothing but eat ice cream and drink champagne and read novels."

A Tornado Story.

Henry Ford, his wife and five children, of Detroit, while at the supper table, heard a hissing sound, which caused Mr. Ford to turn his head, when he saw, as he says, "an inky black cloud coming toward his house, the air being filled with the *debris* of buildings." Scarcely knowing what he did, he gathered his family about him and started for the back door. He reached the door of the kitchen, which opened into a wood shed, just in time to see the shed lifted bodily away from the main building and dashed against his back fence, completely demolishing both structures. Standing there in amazement, the family were still further affrighted by seeing the roof of their dwelling arise and sail away, followed by a wardrobe, articles of clothing and household furniture, until the rooms were literally bare of everything movable. Strange to say, not one of Mr. Ford's family was injured. Mr. Ford is a carpenter and joiner, and in searching in a lot about four hundred feet to the north found the roof his house in a pretty good condition.

Giants.

There were the great Scripture giants, Goliah and Og. The former was six cubits and a span high (1 Samuel, xvii, 4), variously estimated to be from nine feet six to twelve feet. Og is supposed to be even taller, for the fact that his bedstead is mentioned in Deuteronomy iii, 2, as being nine cubits long. During the reign of Augustus Cæsar, we read of two giants, Idusio and Secundilla, who were each ten feet high, and after their death their bodies were kept for a long time as a wonder. During the reign of Vitellius he sent Darius as a hostage to Rome with presents, and among them was a Jew by the name of Eleazer, who was ten feet two inches high. Gabars, the Arabian giant, was nine feet nine inches high. The Emperor Maximus was eight feet six inches high. Jacobus Damiun was eight feet. Walter Parsons, seven feet four inches. William Evans, seven feet six inches high.

His Idea of it.

General John W. Phelps, of Brattleboro, Vt., is represented by a very interesting article on "Thunder Showers"—a sort of compilation of phenomena observed by the author amid the Green mountains. He tells an amusing story of a storm which occurred in Brattleboro in November, 1860: It was on the day of the first election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency. A pine tree was rent into fragments by it, and a passer-by, a voter, on seeing the extraordinary havoc that had been made, the white, shining splinters laying scattered over the ground, in all sizes, from the smallest sliver up to strips long enough for rails, exclaimed, in great excitement: "The thing is all up now; for the old Rail Splitter is around at his work!" Even thunder storms are wrested by some men into a political significance.

Remarkable Generosity.—"Just as soon as you can earn money enough to pay our last month's provision bill, buy yourself and children a new suit of clothes, and pay your fare on the stage, you can come to me," was what a Winnemucca husband said to his wife a few days since, on the eve of his departure to the Nevada mines.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad

A wooden building occupied by the laborers working on the water works at Lawrence, Mass., was destroyed by fire, and two men out of the seventy occupants were burned to death.....The Minnesota crops will be above the average..... H. D. Denison, the canal contractor, has been committed to jail for thirty days for refusing to produce his books before the New York State canal investigating committee.....The Smith College for women was dedicated at Northampton, Mass., with great ceremony.....The secretary of the treasury has called in $10,000,000 of five-twenty bonds bearing the date May 1, 1862.....John D. Lee, one of the Mormons under arrest for the Mountain Meadow massacre, has turned State's evidence, and will tell all he knows of the occurrence.....A drunken man fell over the Canadian bank at Niagara, and although the distance was over one hundred feet, none of his bones were broken. When picked up he asked for more whisky.....The first bale of this year's cotton has been received at New Orleans from St. Landry parish, La. It was two weeks earlier than usual.

The college athletic sports at Glen Mitchell, Saratoga, were well attended and created the usual enthusiasm among the students. The one-mile running race was won by Barber, of Amherst, in 4.44¼. The one-mile walk was won by Platt, of Williams, in 7.50. The seven-mile walk was won by Taylor, of Harvard, in 65.15¼. The quarter-mile run was won by Culver, of Union, in 55½ seconds. The half-mile run was won by Trumbell in 2.06¾. Mr. Taylor, of Harvard, came in first in the three-mile walk in 25.23. The run of one hundred yards was made by Potter, of Cornell, in 10⅝ seconds. In the three-mile run Morrell, of Amherst, was victorious in 17.07¾. The hurdle race was won by Maxwell, of Yale.....The Omaha *Herald* reports the killing of two Indians and the wounding of three others by soldiers, on the Little White Earth river, this being on the reservation. The Indians are intensely excited over the occurrence, and all negotiations and work of the commissioners are entirely suspended.....Notwithstanding the many afflictions, Nebraska has a crop of two-thirds the usual average.....Reports from different parts of Great Britain state that owing to heavy rain storms many streams have overflowed their banks and done much damage to crops.....The Emperor of Germany is visiting the Emperor of Austria..... The city of New York has received a bronze statue of Lafayette from the government of France.

The Toronto *Globe* says that notwithstanding the unfavorable reports at present circulating in England in regard to the financial prospects of Canada, there is nothing to justify any uneasiness. Although business is dull, there is little speculating; and the panics throughout the business circles of England and the United States have only rendered their merchants more cautious.....The London *Financier* states that the amount of coin and bullion in the Bank of England now is the largest ever known.....The Cornell crew were enthusiastically cheered at all the stations on their way back to Ithaca. On their arrival at that place the entire town turned out to meet them, and they were escorted through the principal streets by a processon headed by a band of music. Speeches were made by President White and other distinguished gentlemen.....The Troy *Times* says round dances have been prohibited by the Roman Catholic clergy, and as a consequence many of the picnics in that vicinity have been obliged to confine themselves to square dances.....George R. Brown, of East Rush, N. Y., was forced at the muzzle of a pistol to marry a young lady named Barber, by her brother-in-law. Brown left his wife immediately after marriage, and brought suit to have the ceremony declared void. Justice Smith, of the supreme court, after hearing all the testimony, declared that as the ceremony was performed under compulsion, it was null and void.

A number of negroes had a fracas in a gambling saloon in New York one Saturday night, which was renewed the next day about noon, in the course of which one of them cut Thomas Sorrell severely on the arm with a razor. Sorrell, maddened with pain and drink, started on a run through the crowded street with a drawn knife in his hand, and meeting a man who resembled one of his assailants, stabbed him in the heart, killing him instantly. He then sprang on another innocent colored man and stabbed him in the back, severing the spinal cord, which will result in paralysis for life if not death. The murderer was then seized and handed over to the police.....An Englishman named Bailey, of New York, deserted his wife and family for another woman, but finally repented and his wife received him back. She subsequently found a note he had addressed to the other woman, and upbraided him for so doing, when he attacked her with a stove lifter. The son, a young man of twenty-two, interposed, when the father struck him a number of times with the lifter, and the son drew a pistol and shot him dead. Young Bailey then gave himself up to the police.....A meeting was held on Sunday in Hyde park, London, to protest against the grant for the Prince of Wales' visit to India. Twelve thousand persons were present and violent speeches were made.....A terrible riot took place in San Miguel, Panama, as the result of religious fanaticism. There had been trouble between the church and authorities, and on Sunday, June 20, a priest named Palacious preached a violent sermon, which so inflamed the people that a mob arose that night and after killing Generals Espinoza and Castro, with many soldiers and prominent citizens, set fire to some sixteen houses. A British warship a few miles off send mariners to join a force to put down the mob, and thus the town was saved from conflagration. The leaders of the mob were all arrested, and many were shot. On the persons of some of the dead rioters were found passes which read: "Peter, open to the bearer the gates of heaven; who has died for religion." Signed George, bishop of San Salvador, and sealed with the seal of the bishopric of San Salvador.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson has tendered his services free to the proprietors of the Baltimore *American* in their defense of the libel suits brought against them by the board of public works. He writes that his motive for making the offer is on the ground that the freedom and usefulness of the public press is involved. ....The jury in the case of Parker, one of the South Carolina plunderers, have brought in a verdict for the State for $75,000.....The Portuguese brig Farto was wrecked on Sable island, and the captain and two of the crew drowned.....There never were so many midnight robberies reported from all parts of the country as at present.....Fulton, of the American rifle team, won the St. Leger sweepstakes. Sir Henry Halford won the first of the Albert prizes by scoring ninety-eight out of a possible one hundred and five, and Gildersleeve, of the American team, scored ninety-two, taking the second prize. Coleman, of the Americans, won the match for the rifle association cup, at six hundred yards, by scoring forty-nine out of a possible fifty; Gildersleeve scoring forty-eight.....The commissioners sent by the Porte to tranquilize the people of Herzegovina have reported by telegraph that they are unsuccessful. The whole district between Mostar and the Austrian frontier, down nearly as far as Ragusa, is in a state of revolt, and the insurgents threaten death to all who refuse to join them..... The crops of Dakota are unusually heavy.

Thirteen miners and four wagons on their way to the Black Hills were captured by the military and taken to Fort Laramie.....The American rifle team is making arrangements in England for an annual match for the championship of the world.....The English rivers are again overflowing their banks on account of heavy rains.... Prof. Donaldson, accompanied by a reporter, started from Chicago in his balloon, and when last seen was sailing over Lake Michigan. Nothing having been heard of them since, it is thought they have been lost, and parties are now searching the lake for the bodies, being stimulated thereto by an offer of a reward of $700.....Commodore Stevens, commanding the Norfolk navy yard, writes to the department that there has not been any yellow fever in Norfolk for twenty years.....Forty thousand mill operatives at Oldham, England have decided not to accept the reduced terms proposed by the employers and trouble is apprehended.....Patrick Kehoe, convicted in Jersey City of killing his wife, was sentenced to twenty years' hard labor.....Postmaster-General Jewell confiscated to government use three certified checks for $1,639, deposited according to law by a mail contractor who has since failed. The ostmaster-general has also instituted suit against the bondsmen of over forty failing mail contractors.

Professional Diversions.

The concurrent pursuit of some department of observation, not in the direct line of the necessities of a professional man, always conduces to the integrity and health of his mind. In the words of a great orator, "it calms, elevates, and restores the jaded powers, clears the intellect, cools the judgment and raises the moral tone; it makes life less a drudgery, and more a liberty and a joy," for the lawyer or the physician to turn aside from professional reward and anxiety for some precious moments every day, and be in them a devout and happy scholar and "freeman of the universe." Nor are the incidental results of these diversions unimportant in the development of science. In many instances they have contributed directly to the success of the observer in his own professional pursuit. Newton was lounging in an orchard when he saw the apple fall. Hauy, by strolling among the plants in the king's garden, became permeated with the ideas of symmetry which Cuvier tells us led him to the discovery of the laws of decrement in crystals. The invention of the suspension bridge by Sir Samuel Brown sprang from the sight of a spider's web hanging across a path along which he was taking his morning walk. The best mechanic's bit is said to have been modeled upon the natural mechanism of a little insect. Some of the most wonderful combinations of color achieved in art have been gained by studying entomology. The shipwor